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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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Thais Give U.S. Date to Apologize

Demand Cools Student Protest

BANGKOK, May 18 (AP).—Thai students burned effigies of "Uncle Sam" and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in front of the U.S. Embassy today after a nightlong vigil to back demands that Washington apologize for launching the rescue of the Mayaguez from Thai bases.

Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan demanded an official U.S. apology by Tuesday and Premier Kukrit Pramoj rejected Mr. Kissinger's expression of "regret," made on Friday.

Meanwhile, a second day of talks with a delegation from Saigon's new government produced no statement on South Vietnam's claim to U.S.-supplied aircraft flown to Thailand by South Vietnamese refugees during the collapse of the Saigon regime late last month.

The planes also are claimed by the United States, which has already removed about 100 of the 130 aircraft from Thailand.

Formalities Remain

Thai Under Secretary of State Phan Wannamethee said that only a few formalities remained to be completed on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the new South Vietnamese regime.

South Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong said after the final session today: "We have nothing to announce now. The talks went very well and in a friendly manner and we thank Thai officials for their hospitality."

Premier Kukrit said the United States could still have good relations with Thailand—its last ally on the Southeast Asia mainland—if the government apologizes officially for disregarding Thai requests not to use U.S. bases in Thailand for the Mayaguez rescue.

Mr. Kissinger's statement on Friday—that he regretted any embarrassment to Thailand and in which he passed off the incident as a misunderstanding—was not sufficient, Mr. Kukrit said.

He said Thai Ambassador to Washington Anand Panyarachun tomorrow would deliver the same protest note handed yesterday to U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Edward Masters in Bangkok.

Thailand, seeking to end its identification with U.S. involvement in the Indochina conflict and not to offend its new Communist neighbors, objected to the dispatch of about 1,100 Marines to Thailand last week without Bangkok's permission.

Thailand also protested that some of the Marines were used to help free the U.S. merchant vessel, which was seized by Cambodia last Monday, and that U.S. planes flew missions from Thai bases to support Thursday's rescue effort.

Several thousand students began the protests at the U.S. Embassy yesterday. A few hundred stayed through the night, saying they would not leave until the United States apologized.

Mock Trial

They held a mock trial today of President Ford and Mr. Kissinger, "sentenced" them to death and then burned the two effigies in front of the embassy gate.

The crowd listened to speeches today, then began to disperse after learning the foreign minister had set the Tuesday deadline for an apology.

Mr. Chatichai told student representatives at his home that the Thai ambassador to Washington, Mr. Panyarachun, who has been ordered recalled but has not yet left Washington, would be instructed to wait no longer before returning home if the apology were not received by Tuesday. He also said he would summon U.S. diplomats here for discussions.

Thai newspapers also reported a student demonstration at the U.S. Consulate at Songkhla, 800 miles south of Bangkok.

Meanwhile, anti-Vietnamese rioting broke out in Nong Khai, Thailand, across the Mekong River from Vientiane. About 250 youths wrecked shops owned by expatriate Vietnamese, calling them "enemies of Thailand" and protesting their domination of the local economy.

Thailand is reviewing its military and economic agreements with the United States because of the Mayaguez affair. Under a secret agreement made in the 1960s, the United States still has 25,000 troops and 350 military aircraft at four bases in Thailand. It has agreed to remove 5,500 by the end of next month. The Thai government says it wants the rest out by next March.

Associated Press.

PROTESTERS—Thai students remove the U.S. seal from a gate at the American Embassy's compound in Bangkok.

Laotians Still Hold Americans

Contact Renewed Wtih Embassy

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 18 (NYT).—U.S. Embassy officials here received today the first word in 36 hours from the Americans confined in the southern Laotian city of Savannakhet.

The message, from Sanford Stone, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission there, said that all were well but that contact would be "spotty" because student demonstrators who control the town were allowing them only intermittent access to the sole U.S. radio transmitter there—the only link with the outside world.

There are at least 14 Americans including AID officials, dependents and teachers, in the town, which was taken over Wednesday by 5,000 students. The Americans have been under what the embassy has termed "voluntary house arrest" since the students seized the government compound in Savannakhet and threatened to hold some of the Americans there.

Officials Annoyed

Meanwhile, a senior embassy official here expressed "annoyance" at the failure of the Laotian government to respond to a request by the students to send a ministerial-level delegation to Savannakhet to negotiate—one of the demands that the students have said must be met before the Americans will be released.

The U.S. official said the Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, was awaiting a report from a lower-level delegation of two colonels sent there last week before agreeing to send the minister of the interior and his deputy as demanded by the students.

The students have issued a broad list of demands that include an end to corruption and the cessation of the American AID program and presence in Savannakhet.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, said the last five Americans had been removed from another provincial town, Pakse, because of reports of possible anti-American demonstrations there.

Chartered Plane

The removal, by a Royal Laotian Airline plane chartered by the United States, left Savannakhet as the last Laotian town outside of Vientiane in which American officials were still stationed.

The Communist-led Pathet Lao, the increasingly powerful half of the two-party coalition government of Laos, has repeatedly demanded during the last year the withdrawal of all official U.S. presence from the provincial areas of Laos while stopping short of demanding a total U.S. pullout from the country.

U.S. officials have said that they would not leave the country entirely unless requested to do so by the central government.

United Press International.

BEFORE REACHING THE SUMMIT—Mrs. Junko Tabei and guide Ang Tsering at a camp two weeks before they conquered Mount Everest, whose southern wall is in rear.

Sadat Approved As Arabs' Voice At Ford Meeting

By Henry Tanner

DAMASCUS, May 18 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat, winding up a weeklong tour of four Arab nations, said here today that he has obtained a mandate to speak for the Arab world, not just Egypt, when he meets with President Ford in Salzburg on June 1.

Speaking at a news conference with Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Sadat said that he feels his trip strengthened the Egyptian negotiating position.

Egyptian officials had said that the prime purpose of Mr. Sadat's trip was to create an Arab consensus on the shape of the Geneva peace conference and on what Arab governments expect from the United States.

Mr. Sadat arrived here last night from Jordan, where he conferred with King Hussein. Earlier in the week, he held lengthy private talks with the rulers of Iraq and Kuwait. Last night and this morning, he conferred, for several hours alone with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Points in Consensus

According to informed Arab diplomats from several countries, the talks led to an emerging consensus on the following points:

- The Arabs insist that the Palestine Liberation Organization must attend the Geneva conference as a separate delegation and Mr. Sadat will seek to persuade Mr. Ford to join the Soviet Union in sending an invitation to the Palestinians.
- King Hussein, in a major policy shift, is understood to have indicated that he may be willing to attend the Geneva conference without claiming to speak for the Palestinians.
- Mr. Sadat has assured Syria that he will not resume negotiations for a bilateral disengagement agreement with Israel, which broke down during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's last trip to the Middle East.
- Mr. Sadat, speaking for the Arabs, will ask Mr. Ford to state publicly that the United States wants Israel to return to the lines that Israeli forces held before the June war of 1967.
- Mr. Sadat has started an arbitration procedure that he hopes will lead to a settlement of the dispute between Syria and Iraq.

Prime Subject

King Hussein's attitude toward the Geneva conference was the most important single subject discussed by the monarch and Mr. Sadat in Amman yesterday, according to informed sources.

In the past, the King has taken the position that Jordan has no place at the conference table because Arab leaders at their summit meeting in Rabat in October decided to recognize the PLO rather than Jordan as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Egypt and other moderate Arabs want the Jordanians to be present at the talks as a neighbor of Israel and as a military power facing Israeli forces on a 200-mile frontline.

Mr. Sadat, before the Rabat summit meeting, had agreed with King Hussein that Jordan should speak for the Palestinians at Geneva. His assumption, and that of King Hussein, was that the Israelis might be willing to give occupied territory back to Jordan but not to the PLO. That position was overruled by the other Arab states.

During his tour, Mr. Sadat is understood to have concurred with the leaders of Kuwait, Iraq and Syria that the decisions of Rabat cannot be reversed.

He withdrew his suggestion that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Kissinger In Vienna to See Gromyko

VIENNA, May 18 (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here tonight for a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and pledged that the United States would make every effort to improve prospects for peace.

Mr. Kissinger, who will begin two days of discussions with Mr. Gromyko tomorrow, was welcomed with a warm handshake by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky as he stepped from his jet at Vienna's Schwechat Airport.

"Problems concerning the Soviet Union and the United States affect the peace of the world and the well-being of mankind," he said in a short arrival statement.

"We will make every effort to improve the prospects for peace," he said.

"The United States, while firmly determined to defend its interests and principles and the interests and principles of its allies, will make every effort to bring about a more conciliatory and peaceful world," Mr. Kissinger said. "I hope my talks with the Soviet foreign minister will help in this respect."

The secretary of state made no mention of the subjects to be discussed in his talks with Mr. Gromyko, who will arrive here tomorrow morning.

At the top of the agenda will be the problems of strategic arms limitation, the Middle East and the European security conference.

Mr. Kissinger, accompanied by his wife, Nancy, and top State Department officials, including under secretary Joseph Sisco, arrived from Washington at the start of a weeklong trip through Europe that also will take him to Bonn, West Berlin and Ankara.

The German part of the trip, U.S. officials say, is largely symbolic, giving the United States yet another opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to its allies—and to the isolated city of West Berlin—following the defeats in Indochina.

In Ankara, Mr. Kissinger will attend a meeting of the Central Treaty Organization, which groups the United States, Britain, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

Mr. Kissinger's attendance at the meeting has a twofold purpose: to demonstrate a continuing U.S. commitment to CENTO and to allow Mr. Kissinger to smooth relations with Turkish leaders, who have threatened to expel the United States from some Turkish bases because of the U.S. arms embargo that took effect Feb. 5.

Mr. Kissinger and President Ford want to help Turkey and Greece reach a solution to their dispute over Cyprus during the Brussels summit meeting of NATO May 29 and 30.

With 70-80 Wounded

U.S. Increases Rescue Toll To 5 Killed and 16 Missing

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—The Defense Department today sharply raised its casualty figures for the Mayaguez rescue, announcing that 5 U.S. servicemen had been killed and 70 to 80 wounded.

In addition, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said 16 servicemen are still missing in the action which saved the Mayaguez merchant ship and its crew of 40 in the Gulf of Thailand off Cambodia last week.

On Friday, the Pentagon said its preliminary estimates for casualties were one marine killed, 22 wounded, 3 of them seriously, and 13 Marines and airmen missing.

Asked on a television program why it had taken the Defense Department so long to come up with the higher casualty figures, Mr. Schlesinger replied:

"Well, we indicated at the time that we were withdrawing from the island; that initially there had been a number of choppers that had been downed; that we were running a muster on board the ships in order to assess what had been the damage. We attempted to get out the results as they became clear."

The casualties were inflicted in air-sea rescue operations which included Marines landing on the Cambodian island of Koh Tang Thursday morning in the belief that the Mayaguez crew was being held captive there. The crew instead had been put aboard a fishing boat the morning before and taken to the Cambodian mainland port of Kompong Som, also called Sihanoukville.

Mr. Schlesinger said the Pentagon's revised estimate of wounded included men with minor injuries.

The defense secretary disagreed that sending Marines to attack the island after the Mayaguez crew had left amounted to an intelligence error.

"We did not know whether or not the crew in its entirety or even in part had been removed from the island" and "we, therefore, felt it essential to seize the island" before the crew could be moved off it.

He noted that a U.S. pilot had spotted Caucasians aboard a fishing boat headed for Kompong Som and did not attack it. "That was a very fortunate decision," Mr. Schlesinger said.

Khmer Rouge Report

BANGKOK, May 18 (AP).—Cambodia said today its forces killed or wounded 30 U.S. Marines and shot down 5 helicopters in a "satisfactory victory."

The broadcast said Khmer Rouge forces pinned down the Marines on Koh Tang beachhead and caused them to withdraw in disorder.

35-Year-Old Housewife

A Japanese Is First Woman To Reach Everest's Summit

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 18 (Reuters).—Mrs. Junko Tabei, 35, a Japanese housewife, has become the first woman to climb Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

The Nepalese Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Mrs. Tabei and a Sherpa guide, Ang Tsering, reached the summit of the 29,028-foot Himalayan peak Friday.

Mrs Tabei, from Kawagoe near Tokyo, is deputy leader of the Japanese Women's Everest Expedition 1975. She climbed from the expedition's sixth camp at 27,900 feet.

The feat occurred in International Women's Year and 22 years after New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing Norgay conquered Everest for the first time.

Five Japanese men have previously reached the summit—three in the spring of 1970, and two more in the autumn of 1973.

The previous high-altitude record for a woman mountaineer was set by three Japanese, Mrs. Naoko Nakasekom, Mrs. Masako Uchida and Miss Mieko Mori, who scaled the 26,760-foot Mount Manaslu last year.

The best previous performance by a woman on Everest was by yet another Japanese, Miss Setsuko Watanabe, who reached the South Col in 1970.

Mrs. Tabei, who is married to a company clerk and has a three-year-old daughter, was one of two women who scaled another Himalayan peak, the 24,770-foot Annapurna III in May, 1970.

This year's Japanese women's expedition, led by Mrs. Eiko Hisano, established its base camp at 17,400 feet in mid-March and then made slow progress through the Khumbu icefall and up the Western Cwm, a valley of snow and ice on the mountain's south flank.

On May 4, the party's second camp was hit by an avalanche, which injured seven Japanese and six Sherpas.

Japanese climbers have suffered bad luck in the Himalayas this year.

Two men from the Osaka Mountaineering Federation team were killed last weekend after making the first successful assault on Dhaulagiri IV, the second highest unclimbed Himalayan peak, which had already claimed 12 lives.

Also this month, the Shensu University expedition abandoned an attempt to climb Mount Himalchuli, 25,801 feet.

The Everest success also contrasts with the repeated ill fortune of a British military expedition on Mount Nuptse.

The Nepalese Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that two more members of the team had been killed, bringing the total killed during the assault so far to four.

The expedition has now been abandoned.

Husband's Praise

TOKYO, May 18 (AP).—"My wife is an eager beaver," said Masanobu Tabei. "I was confident she would accomplish her objective."

Japanese newspapers carried the reports with banner headlines.

Kosygin Returns From Tunis Visit

MOSCOW, May 18 (UPI).—Premier Alexei Kosygin returned here last night after official visits to Tunisia and Libya, Tass news agency said.

Before leaving Tunis, Mr. Kosygin said that the Soviet Union would help Tunisia build a dam in the southwestern part of the country.

Mr. Kosygin had spent four days in Libya last week. It was the first time that a high Soviet leader had officially visited either country.

Tells Story of Capture by Cambodians

Mayaguez Skipper Lauds Crew's Rescuers

By William Tuohy

SINGAPORE, May 18.—The captain of the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez, captured at sea by the Cambodian Navy, declared on his safe arrival here yesterday that he believed it was necessary for the United States to use force to free him and his crew.

"They were scared to death of our jets," said Capt. Charles Miller, 62, "and it really was necessary for the Marines to land. They were part of the whole package. If it weren't for our Air Force, our Navy and our Marines, I don't think this crew would be standing before you today."

Mr. Miller also described how U.S. pilots strafed the waters around a fishing boat carrying the 40 Americans to the Cambodian mainland in a vain attempt to get it to turn around. The planes also dropped tear gas aboard the fishing boat. "We were afraid we were going to be killed" on the mainland, "or shipped off to some prison camp in Phnom Penh where we'd spend the rest of our life or maybe the next 10 years," Mr. Miller said.

At a pierside news conference shortly after the Mayaguez arrived at 3:30 p.m., Mr. Miller's voice quavered and his eyes filled with tears as he described meeting a wounded Marine major aboard the destroyer Wilson who had piloted the first assault helicopter and was shot down. "He had about a quarter of his back torn off by shrapnel," Mr. Miller said. "I cried. People were being killed to save me. He took it like a soldier. He said, 'Captain, all I wanted to see was your men released. Don't worry about me.'"

Associated Press.

Capt. Charles Miller of the Mayaguez at a news conference.

Mr. Miller said the Cambodians never gave an explicit reason for stopping his ship, a 10,000-ton container vessel, but later asked whether he or the crew was "CIA or FBI." After two days of negotiations, he was able, he said, to convince the Cambodians that the vessel was carrying neither arms nor ammunition aboard but only general cargo, much of it for U.S. military post exchanges, from Hong Kong to Thailand.

The drama as related by Mr. Miller Saturday began at 3:18 p.m. last Monday when the Mayaguez, steaming 60 miles off Cambodia and 6 1/2 miles off the small island of Poulo Wai, was challenged by a Cambodian motor torpedo boat. This island is claimed by both South Vietnam and Cambodia and until the recent Communist victories was the site of offshore oil operations by an American survey team. Mr. Miller, who has been at sea for 42 years and a master since 1945, said he was on the normal shipping route from Hong Kong to the Gulf of Thailand and Bangkok.

"I reduced my speed to maneuvering. The engines were stopped after the gunboat fired at me with anti-aircraft guns. The final shot was a rocket over my bow. I stopped my vessel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Landmark IBM Anti-Trust Trial Opens Today

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—Barring some totally unforeseen event, what is perhaps the most important anti-trust trial in history, the United States vs. the International Business Machines Corp., will begin tomorrow in U.S. District Court here.

The suit charges IBM with monopolizing the data processing industry and asks for a break-up of the giant corporation into "several discrete, separate, independent and competitively balanced entities."

The trial comes six years after the suit was filed as the last official act of the Justice Department under the administration of President Lyndon Johnson. The outcome of the case will set the future course of the data processing industry, which will probably become the world's largest business by the 1980s.

Even before the trial begins the case is a mass of legal superlatives. The Justice Department has acknowledged that it is the largest anti-trust action it has ever undertaken. IBM's defense operations are reckoned to be the most extensive ever. The number of documents gathered in the discovery process is thought to be more than 50 million—a total, ironically, that no one could have contemplated dealing with before the advent of the computer.

'Larger Than Largest' Action Involves 50 Million Documents

'Highest Value'

And then there is the fact that the stock of IBM has the highest aggregate value of any company in the world.

Although IBM is ranked only sixth in terms of assets and ninth in terms of sales among the nation's industrial concerns, the marketplace gives it a value higher than that of the Exxon Corp., the largest industrial, and General Motors Corp., the second largest, combined. In fact, its value is roughly equivalent to that of all American Stock Exchange companies combined.

Thus any court decision affecting IBM will have broad ramifications in the securities business.

The case will be presided over and the decision rendered solely by Chief Judge David Edelstein. Judge Edelstein, a 65-year-old native New Yorker, is probably best qualified in the nation to handle the complexities of the case. He signed the 1956 IBM consent decree that ended the last legal skirmish with the Justice Department and he has overseen its enforcement since.

Judge Edelstein has let it be known that he considers the current case a landmark.

"Its universality, its complexity, and its sheer volume of documentation beggars the imagination. But it is even larger in a sense than being the largest case," he said. "Its potential impact and consequences involve not only the data processing industry but such things as relations with foreign governments and the balance of trade. It's not like 'A' suing 'B'. This case involves the public and the world."

Judge Edelstein anticipated that the trial will take a year and that it will take another year for him to come to a decision. Appeals could take the case into 1980, according to informed legal sources.

The Justice Department suit, designated 69 Civil 200, charges IBM with violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act. This section of the law, used less frequently than others, involves "every person who shall monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize."

In order to convict IBM under Section 2 the government must prove both that a monopoly exists and that the defendant acted deliberately to create or continue the monopoly situation.

The government's chief arguments are that IBM resorted to the following practices to achieve a monopoly:

- Bundling—Which means marketing a combination of prod-

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In Hong Kong Court

U.S. Sues to Recover Funds In Alleged Saigon-Aid Fraud

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP). —The federal government has filed suit in Hong Kong to recoup $4.3 million in U.S. military aid that it says was taken out of Saigon in an embezzlement scheme.

The money was part of the military aid to the Thieu regime and was earmarked to buy petroleum products for the South Vietnam Air Force last year, according to the Justice Department, which initiated the civil suit in the Hong Kong Supreme Court last month.

The government seeks to recover the money from David Creig Simmons and Richard Kenichi Sakai, former civilian employees of the military attache's office in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, and four other defendants.

Bruno Ristau, head of the foreign litigation section of the department's civil division, charged that the fraud began early last year when Mr. Simmons was in charge of buying petroleum products for the Vietnamese Air Force. The United States spent about $130 million on petroleum products for the Vietnamese last year, Mr. Ristau said.

Mr. Simmons was one of a handful of officials with the power to authorize payments drawn on the U.S. account at the National Bank of Vietnam, Mr. Ristau said.

Mr. Simmons was to buy fuel, oil and grease on the open market for delivery to the air force and authorize payments after receiving invoices from petroleum distributors.

Prime Mover

Mr. Ristau said that the Justice Department and the Army have evidence that Mr. Simmons was the prime mover in a scheme to defraud the government by authorizing payments for products which were never delivered.

"I am convinced in my own mind that Uncle Sam has been had," Mr. Ristau said, noting probers found that thousands of drums of lubricating oil and grease "simply had never arrived in Vietnam."

The allegedly fraudulent payments were made to two Hong Kong companies, both named as defendants in the government suit. One is a management firm organized by Mr. Simmons and described by Mr. Ristau as "a paper company." The other is a trading company owned by a Hong Kong man who also is a defendant in the suit.

The sixth defendant from whom the government seeks money damages is an Italian employee of an oil company who allegedly played a peripheral role in the scheme.

None of the defendants has replied in court to the embezzlement allegations and Hong Kong court rules require no substantive response until the trial, Mr. Ristau said. No trial date has been set.

Gordon Hampton, the Hong Kong lawyer representing Mr. Simmons and Mr. Sakai, said that his clients "most certainly" deny the fraud allegations, but he declined to discuss the case further. He said he is advising his clients that "it would be completely improper to make any comment at all at this stage."

The government, meanwhile, has won a court order in Hong Kong freezing $2 million in the defendants' bank accounts and other assets, pending the outcome of the trial.

"We're still looking for the other $2 million," Mr. Ristau said. The government will seek court orders preventing the defendants from disposing of any other property, he added.

Mr. Ristau said that the judge issued the freeze orders after the United States made what Mr. Ristau called "a substantive showing" that the defendants were involved in a fraud scheme.

Mr. Simmons resigned from his government job in November of last year and moved to Hong Kong, Mr. Ristau said. Mr. Sakai left at about the same time.

Mr. Ristau said that government officials lost track of Mr. Simmons when he apparently left Hong Kong about two weeks ago and his present whereabouts are unknown.

The Justice Department, which had to hire a Hong Kong lawyer to represent the United States there, decided to pursue the case because "we got strong indications" that much of the money remained in the defendants' bank accounts and could be recovered, Mr. Ristau said.

They almost certainly could not be indicted under the U.S. civilian criminal code for an offense committed in South Vietnam and, as civilians, they are not subject to the U.S. military code which has no territorial bounds, he said.

Saigon Says Key Problem Is Stability

SAIGON, May 18 (AP).—The head of the military commission ruling Saigon says that order, security and the stabilization of life are the main problems facing the city.

Gen. Tran Van Tra, in a radio broadcast yesterday of a Friday news conference, said stabilization of life that once depended on the Americans has created a situation of joblessness and a crumbling of family life.

"The population will not starve," he said. "They will receive medical care when sick and no one will go jobless."

The general met more than 50 journalists, mainly from Communist-bloc countries, in Saigon's presidential palace, once occupied by former President Nguyen Van Thieu. It is now the Provisional Revolutionary Government's headquarters.

Gen. Tra said that to maintain order and security in Saigon, "we shall punish severely those who persist in damaging the success of the revolution."

This is generally interpreted to mean thievery and concealment of weapons.

Gen. Tra told the newsmen that he wanted to stress that American imperialist rule in Vietnam has definitely passed.

On nightly Saigon television and in neighborhood political meetings, the Americans are constantly pictured as oppressors and enemies of the Vietnamese people. While the United States is being vilified in official speeches, officials say they want to adhere to the Paris peace accords and to have friendly relations with all countries.

Observers believe that PRG authorities would like the United States to honor a "commitment" made in Paris to provide reconstruction aid to Vietnam. The economy in South Vietnam was almost totally dependent on U.S. economic aid in the form of currency subsidies and shipments of hundreds of thousands of tons of rice each year to feed the population. Economic rebuilding will be the most difficult task facing the Communist leadership.

Prisoners Released

BANGKOK, May 18 (AP).—The last of 1,200 former political prisoners on Con Son Island arrived in Saigon yesterday aboard a naval vessel, Saigon radio announced today.

The last group of 400 "were welcomed by a large crowd of soldiers and people," the radio said.

The broadcast said three ships in all had gone to pick up the prisoners of the former South Vietnamese regime.

Con Son Island was the site of the notorious "tiger cages."

Khmer Rouge Fete

BANGKOK, May 18 (Reuters). —Cambodia's Khmer Rouge leaders yesterday celebrated their first month in power with a rally that also hailed the Viet Cong victory in South Vietnam, Radio Phnom Penh said today.

Executive's Son Abducted in Italy

ROME, May 18 (AP).—Three masked bandits armed with submachine guns broke into the villa of an industrialist west of Rome last night and kidnapped his 11-year-old son, police reported.

Claudio Chiacchierini's father is an executive of the Appia mineral water company and his grandfather is a wealthy landowner.

Kidnapping in England

RADCLIFFE, England, May 18 (AP).—The 5-year-old daughter of a man who won $1.15 million in a soccer pool three weeks ago was safe at home with her parents yesterday after she was kidnapped near her school, police said.

Vanessa Carr, daughter of papermill worker Tony Carr, was bundled into a car Friday. A telephone caller demanded a $230,000 ransom. Police said a passerby gave authorities a description of the car and, after a search Vanessa was found unharmed Friday night. A 40-year-old man was charged in the kidnapping.

Mayaguez Skipper Lauds Rescuers of Crew

(Continued from Page 1)

and the motor torpedo boat pulled alongside. Seven men boarded the vessel, anywhere from 10 years of age to 30. All carried grenade throwers, rocket throwers, AK-47 automatic rifles and U.S. Army field-pack telephones. None of the men could speak English. They could only point in the direction of the gunboat and indicate that I should follow the ship.

Delaying Action

"I did so. I proceeded at half speed as a delaying action, figuring that our military or government would begin some action to help us. At 8 p.m., I dropped anchor at Poulo Wai but a few hours later they wanted me to up anchor and proceed into Kompong Som, berth No. 2. I delayed this action because I didn't want to get any closer to Cambodian soil than I had to. I claimed that I could not navigate as my radar had broken down. They let me remain there till 6 o'clock the next morning."

The next morning, the ship sailed for the somewhat larger island of Koh Tang, again steaming half speed as a delaying tactic.

"A launch came alongside with more insurgents, and at 2 p.m. May 13, the crew was ordered to get off the ship. They put us in two fishing boats, with two armed patrol boats, and took us to Kas Tang [Koh Tang]. The island was heavily fortified with 20-mm cannons, anti-aircraft guns and rocket throwers.

"During this time, our jets came along and found out we were anchored off this island. We lay in the fishing boats all night listening to our reconaissance planes circling us with heat-seeking radar that could tell that there were 40 souls aboard this ship."

At 5 p.m., a Cambodian officer came aboard the fishing boats and wanted to know what was in the locked cabins aboard the Mayaguez.

"The chief engineer and I agreed to go back to the ship and open the rooms to show that we had no arms or ammunition in the rooms. We arrived but our jets were dropping flares so they could take pictures of the ship. We were removed from the ship without opening the rooms and we slept on the open deck of the fishing boats.

"At 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the crew of the Mayaguez boarded a Thai fishing boat with five Thais who had been detained for fishing in Cambodian waters and headed for the port of Kompong Som, also known as Sihanoukville.

"That voyage was something that this crew will never forget. Our jets had arrived. They can put a thread through the eye of a needle from a mile away. They did everything that was possible without hitting the boat to try and make us turn around and go back to the ship.

"We were strafed and bombed. First they started 50 to 100 yards in front and on both sides, 50 to 70 yards away. Once we were strafed 10 feet forward of our bow by rockets and machine-gun fire. When they saw that was not going to work, two jets overflew our boat from bow to stern, approximately 70 feet above us and they tear-gassed us.

"The first gassing wasn't too bad. I don't blame the pilots. They were only trying to keep us out of Kompong Som. The Thai fishermen were very willing. He [the helmsman] turned around once, but the armed men put a gun to his head and told him to get back on course.

Second Gassing

"After a half hour passed, we were gassed a second time. I don't know whether it was tear gas or nausea gas, but everyone on the ship vomited, their skins were burning. Three men were struck by shrapnel. The third mate, who had a bad heart, passed out for 20 minutes. We thought he was dead."

In Kompong Som, "a man who spoke English greeted us with a handshake and welcomed us to Cambodia," Mr. Miller said. "They took us all ashore and at this point I began to negotiate through the interpreter of the deputy commander.

"They wanted to know whether we were CIA or FBI. They wanted to know how heavily armed the ship was, how much military cargo, arms, ammunition and bombs we carried. I insisted I had no military cargo whatsoever aboard the ship. It was a civilian trading ship going between Hong Kong, Bangkok and Singapore. I explicitly told him that the ship never went back to the United States, never went to a military port to load arms and was purely on a shuttle."

After dinner, Mr. Miller continued his discussions with the interpreter and the deputy commander of the Kompong Som military region. The deputy in turn communicated with the local commander by walkie-talkie.

After an hour, word came back that the local commander was relaying the messages to superiors in Phnom Penh, Mr. Miller said. That evening, Wednesday, the deputy commander agreed to allow Mr. Miller, his chief engineer and seven men to board the ship, fire the boilers and phone Bangkok to request that the U.S. military cease operations.

Crew Returns

Early Thursday morning, after various changes of mind, the Cambodian military superiors agreed to let the entire crew go back to the ship and the captain call Bangkok with word of the release, requesting that U.S. overflights be halted.

They were put back in the Thai fishing boat with armed guards.

"We picked up bamboo poles from the docks," he said, "and we took off our white shirts, white underwear and anything that we had to show our jets that we were the crew of the Mayaguez.

"We proceeded out to the ship . . . and when we got near, we saw there was some kind of navy ship tied up alongside the Mayagues. The guided missile destroyer Wilson proceeded toward the boat.

"When they came within 300 yards, the skipper used his bull horn calling: 'Are you the crew of the Mayaguez?' We went aboard the Wilson and I was taken to the bridge and from there to the naval intelligence office, where there was a direct line to Washington. I told the man who was talking to Washington that our release was negotiated and the promise that I made to the second-in-command through his commander to the supreme commander in Phnom Penh."

On the Wilson, Mr. Miller learned of the Marine invasion of Koh Tang at first light—about 5:40 a.m. Thursday—but noted that it came before he and the deputy commander had agreed on their release at about 7:30 a.m.

On board the Mayaguez, they found that Marine helicopters had tear-gassed the ship before landing on the big trailer-like containers. The Marines had found only the hot breakfasts of the Cambodian guards who had left minutes before.

As for his negotiations with the Khmer Rouge, Mr. Miller said: "I would have promised them the moon between two pieces of bread."

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Associated Press.

Crewmen debark from the Mayaguez in Singapore.

9 Children Killed by Shell Blast in Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 18 (NYT).—Two more Lebanese children died today, bringing to nine the number of those killed in an explosion yesterday near the southern village of Aitaroun, about a mile from the border with Israel, official sources said.

A Lebanese military spokesman had said the children were killed by a mortar shell left behind by Israeli forces after their incursions in that area earlier in the week.

Three children are still being treated at a hospital here suffering from what medical sources described as serious wounds.

Another casualty was a 17-year-old Lebanese shepherd whose arm was blown off when he stepped on a mine near the southern border village of Chabaa yesterday. Lebanese official sources said the mine was planted by Israeli troops to discourage Palestinian guerrillas from crossing the border into Israel.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources here said the guerrillas have switched their theater of operations from northern Galilee, the Israeli district facing Lebanon, to Israel proper and the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

The guerrillas have claimed responsibility for a series of explosions in Israel since Friday.

Bomb in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, May 18 (UPI).—A time bomb exploded near a gasoline station in the Arab sector of the city today.

The police said there were no casualties or damage in the blast at the gasoline station between the Rockefeller Antiquities Museum and the walled Arab sector of the Old City.

An estimated 20 persons were wounded yesterday when a bomb hidden in a picnic basket exploded at the swimming resort of Ein Fashkha near the northern end of the Dead Sea. All but four of the wounded were released after brief treatment in hospitals.

Two other bombs went off in or under parked vehicles in the city of Ramallah, eight miles north of Jerusalem in occupied Jordan, earlier in the day.

Egypt Denies Effort to Repay Big Soviet Debt With U.S. Aid

DAMASCUS, May 18 (NYT).—Members of President Anwar Sadat's entourage denied today that Egypt intends to seek U.S. financial assistance to settle Egypt's huge debt to the Soviet Union.

That was not what the President said or what he meant in an interview published by the Lebanese weekly Al Hawadess and quoted by The New York Times (IHT, May 15), the Egyptian sources said.

U.S. financial aid for the current fiscal year and for next year has been earmarked for specific purposes, the sources said. It permits the purchase of such things as commodities, including wheat, machinery, industrial spare parts and desperately needed improvements in Alexandria, Egypt's only major harbor, which is badly clogged.

U.S. aid to Egypt this year is $250 million. It is expected to be $350 million next year.

There is no connection between U.S. financial assistance and the Egyptian debt to the Soviet Union, the sources said.

Mr. Sadat has asked the Soviet leaders to reschedule Egypt's huge debt but his request has been turned down, according to several public statements he has made.

In this situation, informed sources explained today, the Egyptian Treasury will make payments to the Soviet Union only to the extent that vital Egyptian needs permit.

They cited the several hundred million dollars that the government is spending on subsidies as well as the need to repair and improve the country's entire infrastructure, which has been neglected because of heavy military expenditures.

Egypt is heavily dependent on financial assistance from the other Arab countries. Some of the Arab contributions go into the national budget and, by reducing other burdens, would enable the Egyptian regime to make larger payments to the Soviet Union, the source said.

U.S. assistance, if it became huge, also would strengthen Egypt's financial posture and, hence, indirectly improve Egypt's ability to live up to its commitments to creditor countries.

Greeks, Turks Hold Rome Talks; Optimism Voiced

ROME, May 18 (Reuters).—The Greek and Turkish foreign ministers resumed talks here today on disputes between the two countries and afterward expressed guarded satisfaction.

"There is no reason not to be satisfied," declared Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil.

"There you have it," said Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios.

The ministers yesterday began three days of discussions here —the first high-level contacts between the two countries in six months. The sessions were held in the Turkish Embassy yesterday and the Greek Embassy today.

The ministers are discussing the future of Cyprus—Turkey wants a two-state federal system and Greece a canton system under a strong central government—and the Greek-Turkish dispute over the Aegean.

Rabin Backs Bid On Sinai Outpost

JERUSALEM, May 18 (Reuters).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin confirmed today that Israel plans a permanent settlement at the strategic outpost of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea southern tip of occupied Sinai.

Doubts arose about Israel's plans for the outpost after Housing Minister Avraham Ofer said recently that the development of Sharm el-Sheikh was considered of low priority.

Mr. Rabin reaffirmed plans to erect 500 housing units before 1977 at Sharm el-Sheikh, which overlooks the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the route to Israel's southern port of Eilat.

Jewish Activist Loses Soviet Army Pension

MOSCOW, May 18 (Reuters). A former Red Army colonel active in the Jewish emigration movement here has been stripped of his rank and deprived of his officer's pension, activist sources said today.

The sources said Yefim Davidovich, a Jew from the Belorussian capital of Minsk, was informed of the decision two days ago. He was pensioned out of the army in 1971 after a series of heart attacks.

Sadat Given Arab Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

the Arab League should represent the Palestinians in the initial phase of the conference or, alternately, that the Arabs form a single delegation which would include Palestinian members.

Informed Arab diplomats said today, however, that the Arabs will not insist that the Palestinians attend the conference from the beginning. What they are insisting on, the diplomats said, is that the principle of an independent Palestinian participation be established from the outset. And that position is believed to have the support of Mr. Arafat.

The United States and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the conference and will send out the invitations.

Egypt is understood to be pressing for the Geneva conference to be resumed in July.

Associated Press.

Presidents Assad and Sadat inspect an honor guard at the Damascus airport.

Arab, 3, Is Said To Join Board Of U.K. Bank

BEIRUT, May 18 (AP).—A 3-year-old Saudi Arabian prince has been named to the board of directors of a British bank, a financial weekly reported today.

The weekly, Commerce of the Levant, quoting British financial sources, said Prince Abdallah Ben Moussaed Ben Abdul Rahman was named a director of the Edward Bates and Sons commercial bank after 25 per cent of its stock was purchased in his name for $3.2 million.

New 'Devil's' Advocate

VATICAN CITY, May 18 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI appointed a new "devil's advocate" today. The Rev. Gaetano Stano, 70, was named promoter of the faith. His duty is to argue against candidates for canonization.

Busy Community Emerges

The Elements of Permanence Evolve at Tent City on Guam

By Andrew H. Malcolm

OROTE POINT, Guam, May 18 (NYT).—Now, tent city has a zip code. It is formal recognition that this mile-square block of 3,200 tents and 39,203 South Vietnamese refugees has in three weeks become a thriving, viable community, complete with its own fire department, police force and address (FPO San Francisco 96630.)

Thirty years ago, this rocky plot of red coral dust was an airfield for Japanese Zeros. Thirty months ago, it was a dragstrip for off-duty sailors in T-shirts. Thirty days ago, the area was an overgrown chump of stubby trees, scrubby brush and snails.

Today, the old runways are the main streets. They are clogged with trucks, cars, earth movers and thousands of pedestrians, all seemingly blind and deaf. A policeman vainly directs the vehicular chaos and then seeks the shade of a stop sign that everyone ignores.

Tent city also has hotdog vendors, beggars, thieves and daily church services. It has 2 newspapers, an orphanage, 2 hospitals and 19 doctors. It has 8 dining halls, 5 cinemas, 300 showers, 303 bathrooms and a bank that is open seven days a week buying gold from homeless refugees. There is even a beach, civic stationery and a squad of Xerox machines spitting out copies of forms, copies of sheets and copies of copies.

The refugee camp, the largest on this 30-mile-long island, was originally planned as a temporary holding area for evacuees from South Vietnam. But there were so many more than anticipated and their immigration processing took so much longer than expected, that the facility is now taking on many elements of permanence.

In military fashion, the tents are pitched in long lines so that each has a proper address: Section 15, Row R, Tent 21. Most tents house 30 or more persons, who sleep on mattresses or cots.

From 11 p.m. until 6 a.m., the dusty side streets are quiet. But after dawn, the breakfast lines form. "You Americans like ham and eggs very much," Nguyen Cong Kinh commented. But there also is rice and milk and the most popular item, iced tea.

The rest of the day is built around more lines—lines for lunch, for the doctor, for the dentist, for clothing, for telephones and telegrams, for buying cookies, hotdogs and soft drinks that practically everyone seems to carry around in the 90-degree sunshine.

Gold and Dollars

The lines also are long at the banking hut, where agents weigh and buy the thin sheets of gold, called taels, which Vietnamese have traditionally used to harbor their financial worth during uncertain times.

The piaster, South Vietnam's currency, is worthless here. But bankers accept the refugees' dollars for new savings accounts. A man opened an account with $76,000. "But you have to remember," said Bill Thomasson, president of American Savings and Loan, "that with the exception of a change of clothing this money represents everything that man and his family own in this world."

The most important line, however, is for immigration processing. There, hundreds of Vietnamese stand or squat, clutching frayed pieces of identity to prove to the Americans in the tent that they are who they say they are, that they are not gangsters or prostitutes and that everyone in their group belongs to their family.

Immediate Citizens

An ambulance moved toward the naval base hospital with the mother of one of the 41 refugee babies born on Guam. All became immediate U.S. citizens and their parents qualify as relatives and not unsponsored refugees.

There are various culture gaps. Some American mess hall workers are offended by what appears to be a Vietnamese lack of table manners.

And in the camp's early days, three weeks ago, many Americans were appalled at what seemed to be a total lack of sanitary concern. Some refugees would relieve themselves almost anywhere.

Then a U.S. officer with Vietnam experience suggested building one-person toilets instead of the long rows of stalls that offended the Vietnamese sense of privacy.

Since then, the sanitary problem has been minimal, although some odors linger.

Camp life has settled into a routine. Many friendships have developed. A Vietnamese mayor will be appointed soon. And the soldiers, who expect to close the camp in three or four months, joke that Bob Hope has decided to entertain here this Christmas.

Clearances Completed

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., May 18 (AP).—Security clearances aimed at weeding out undesirables have been completed for about 3,000 Vietnamese refugee families, who are free to leave once they find sponsors.

Since each family has about five members, the 3,000 clearances affect about 15,000 refugees.

The families who have received clearances are counting on voluntary agencies to find sponsors for them, Lt. Col. A.P. Brill, Marine Corps spokesman, said that the agencies had confirmed 563 sponsors who will take in 2,055 persons in the camp awaiting resettlement.

Legal Expert Assails Ford Ship Action

HOUSTON, May 18 (AP).—An authority on sea law said yesterday that President Ford acted hastily and illegally in recovering the cargo ship Mayaguez from Cambodia last week.

"In a nuclear age, making decisions involving force is very dangerous," said Jordan Paust, assistant professor of international law at the University of Houston, and co-chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on International Law and the Use of Force.

Mr. Paust said the President's State Department advisers knew well in advance of the Mayaguez incident that Cambodia claims a 12-mile international limit around Koh Tang island, where Marines landed to rescue the American merchant vessel and its crew from Cambodian soldiers.

"The same legal advisers also knew that the term 'piracy' was legally incorrect. Why the President made a critical foreign policy decision involving the use of force without adequate use of the lawyers in the State Department is baffling and it only underlines the critical need to avoid the dominance of one individual in international decision-making," he said.

Mr. Paust called President Ford's initial statements concerning piracy and seizure on the high seas "ludicrous and contrary to consistent views of legal advisers in our own State Department." He said his view "is underscored by the fact that we frequently harass ships within 12 miles of our own shores and make them pay fines."

He said the Cambodians had made it clear for weeks they were claiming the 12-mile area around the island and "that should have put us on notice that a problem existed which we should steer clear of, or at least resolve in ways other than through violence."

Polish Vessel Seized

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP). —The Polish fishing vessel Kalmar, flying both American and Polish flags, was escorted into San Francisco yesterday after the Coast Guard boarded the ship and seized it within the 12-mile U.S. fishing limit.

The twin-stacked, 278-foot "fishing factory" with a crew of 70 moved into Pier 9 at about 11 a.m. and was met by the ship's agents and representatives of the State Department, U.S. attorney's office, police and the FBI, according to the Coast Guard.

It was the first seizure off the West Coast since 1972, when three Russian fishing captains were fined $250,000 for illegal fishing off Alaska.

The Coast Guard said the cutter Modoc seized the ship without incident 10 miles off Monterey Bay at about 3 a.m. on the ground that the Kalmar was two miles closer to shore than permitted by fishing rules for foreign vessels. The ship is part of a Russian-Polish fishing fleet that has been operating off the American coast for several weeks.

Jesuits' Decrees Given Approval In Papal Letter

VATICAN CITY, May 18 (AP). —Pope Paul VI has given final approval to decrees enacted by the Society of Jesus during a three-month conference but has repeated his criticism of the order's impatience for change, Jesuit sources say.

They said that the Pope's reservations were made known in a letter from Jean Cardinal Villot, Vatican secretary of state, to the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, head of the 29,000 Jesuits.

The sources quoted the letter as saying, "To His Holiness it does not seem that all the solid fruit that was expected was picked up... The Pontiff has often and in various ways expressed his directives."

Pope Paul, to whom the Jesuits vow total obedience, had demanded that the order drop plans to give equal rights to priests and nonpriest members of the order and to be cautious in changing traditional rules.

The Pope was not satisfied with a decree widening representation in provincial councils to nonordained members, the sources said. They added that one clause in the letter stated, "Some confusion has been made between the character of the layman and that of the priest. The tasks of the two cannot be mixed up."

French Launch Satellites

KOUROU, French Guyana, May 18 (AP).—France launched two scientific satellites yesterday from its space center here to function for six months and six years, respectively, furnishing information on interplanetary space.

Senate Panel Studies Justification

Probers Weigh Control, Ban On Covert CIA Operations

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—The basic issue emerging from the congressional investigations of the U.S. intelligence community is whether to prohibit covert espionage operations entirely or simply to create some mechanism for legislative control, interviews with House and Senate sources have revealed.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has already, although by indirection, set out what many believe will be the basic issue—the legitimacy of covert espionage.

Documents Sought

The committee, whose chairman is Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, has asked the White House and all the intelligence agencies for all documents, executive orders and other material upon which it bases its legal justification for covert operations.

But Sen. Church said Friday that his committee's investigation has already discovered "gaps" in CIA records on covert operations. This has raised the question of whether the records have been lost or destroyed.

Sen. Church carefully draws a distinction between covert operations used to gather intelligence and ones he dubs "mischievious"—used to manipulate the affairs of foreign governments.

This is true even on the domestic scene, informed congressional aides point out. The FBI, for instance, has been far less criticized for investigations it has made leading to prosecutions than it was for its "counterintelligence program" in which it conducted a covert operation to disrupt radical political groups.

Sen. Church has now seen the secret directives from the president to the CIA during the last three decades, sometimes called the CIA's "secret charter," and he and his staff have carefully studied the legislative history of the National Security Act of 1947, upon which the authority to create and operate the CIA is based.

The *intelligence agencies "have* based most of their operations on a catch-all phrase in the act," Sen. Church said in a recent interview. "It was never the intent of Congress that the CIA should get into these kind of operations and it is amazing to see how covert operations were extended on such a threadbare basis."

'Explicit' Language

Sen. Church pointed out that there is no "explicit" language in the 1947 act that instructed the CIA to collect intelligence, not to mention the authority to engage in espionage.

"The CIA's role was to marshal covert intelligence that was collected by others so it could be analyzed and assessed," he said.

Although the CIA was authorized by the 1947 act, the agency was not in the center arena. The act unified the armed forces under the Department of Defense, and this was the subject of most congressional debate.

The duties assigned to the CIA under the law are general and vague. It is the fifth duty which Sen. Church and others find the "threadbare" base: The CIA is instructed to "perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

Impose Its Will

Most congressional sources now agree that Congress wants to impose its will over the field of intelligence. It wants, as a Republican senator privately put it, "at least [to] advise and consent over what goes on." The popular concept, and there are already bills proposing this, would be some sort of joint congressional oversight committee.

But Sen. Church is wary of this. "The big danger of the joint committee is that the members themselves may well become co-opted. There is an aura of elitism. It is infectious for any such committee being in the privileged company of those who know, to go from outside to inside the door," he said.

CIA Misled Postal Aides, Opened Mail

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—The CIA secretly opened airmail coming into the United States from China for weeks at a time despite an effort by U.S. postal inspectors to prevent the tampering.

Chief U.S. Postal Inspector William Cotter said the CIA was authorized only to conduct a "mail cover" operation, or screening of envelopes, and was explicitly warned that none of the mail was to be opened.

Another top postal official said that the CIA representative who secured approval of the project agreed not to tamper with the mail in any way.

Postal inspectors in San Francisco were assigned to watch the CIA agents watching the mail and to make sure that the rules were followed, Mr. Cotter told a reporter. But somehow, he said, the CIA operatives managed to intercept and evidently copy selected first-class letters.

U.S. law prohibits the opening of first-class mail without a search warrant. However, a "mail cover," which the CIA requested, is a long-standing although sometimes controversial investigative technique and does not require a court order. It involves the recording of information on envelopes, such as the names of the senders and the addressees.

The CIA "outshuffled our people on the scene," said James Conway, executive assistant for postal affairs and formerly Mr. Cotter's top deputy. "I was not only surprised, but disappointed... unhappy. Those are the most genteel words I can think of to describe my reaction."

CIA Director William Colby acknowledged the mail openings in congressional testimony earlier this year but he gave no hint that the operation was conducted in violation of explicit conditions laid down by postal authorities.

An Admission

The CIA's admission that mail had been opened, Mr. Cotter and Mr. Conway reported, astounded the postal inspectors who conducted the special surveillance of the CIA agents assigned to the project.

The exact purpose of the project remains unclear. Mr. Colby, who has publicly acknowledged the illegality of CIA mail opening, has described it as an attempt to develop foreign contacts and check on foreign censorship techniques.

However, Mr. Cotter said he vaguely recalled being told that the CIA hoped to get some insights into the progress of China's nuclear bomb testing programs. "It may sound silly," Mr. Cotter said, "but if they were exploding A-bombs in China, I thought maybe they could take a Geiger counter and run it over the mail and see if there was any radioactivity."

Hot Weather Comes Early To Moscow

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 18 (NYT).—The thirsty men in shirtsleeves lined up at 9 a.m. outside the small beer bar on Sadovo-Karetnaya may have long suspected what is now officially acknowledged: Moscow, like much of European Russia, is enduring its warmest spring in memory.

No one seemed surprised when A. Kats, the weather forecasting chief, remarked in an interview with the newspaper Izvestia Friday night that the weather had "no equal in 100 years." For almost a week now, temperatures have climbed into the mid-80s with no cooling in sight.

In fact, since March they have run at least 10 degrees higher than average. Moscow, which sits on a latitude of lower Hudson Bay, had a snowstorm about this time last year.

Moreover, no real rain has fallen for a month. The hot, dry spell which has thrust Muscovites into a premature summer languor, has also brought warnings of brushfires and worries about drought.

Brushfire Fears

The untimely summer weather, which Mr. Kats said was more typical of the end of July, has sent families flocking out of town on weekends. The authorities have put a number of areas east of Moscow off limits to hunters, fishermen and other visitors because of fire danger. These include the peat bogs where brushfires were fought throughout the summer of 1972.

The threat of fire extends elsewhere in Russia. Following a series of fires in the Gorky region on the upper Volga, helicopters have been flying about dropping leaflets to villagers advising them to exercise caution.

This weekend, Moscow residents who could not retreat to private country homes took to the city parks. Along the Moscow River, athletic young people courted sunburns and swam in the murky water. Women on shore peeled off their cotton print dresses and stretched out on the grass in their underwear—an accepted Soviet tradition.

No Test of Hardiness

"Only the hardy ones used to swim in the Moscow River even by the end of May," a man said. "Now everybody is going swimming and taking the sunshine."

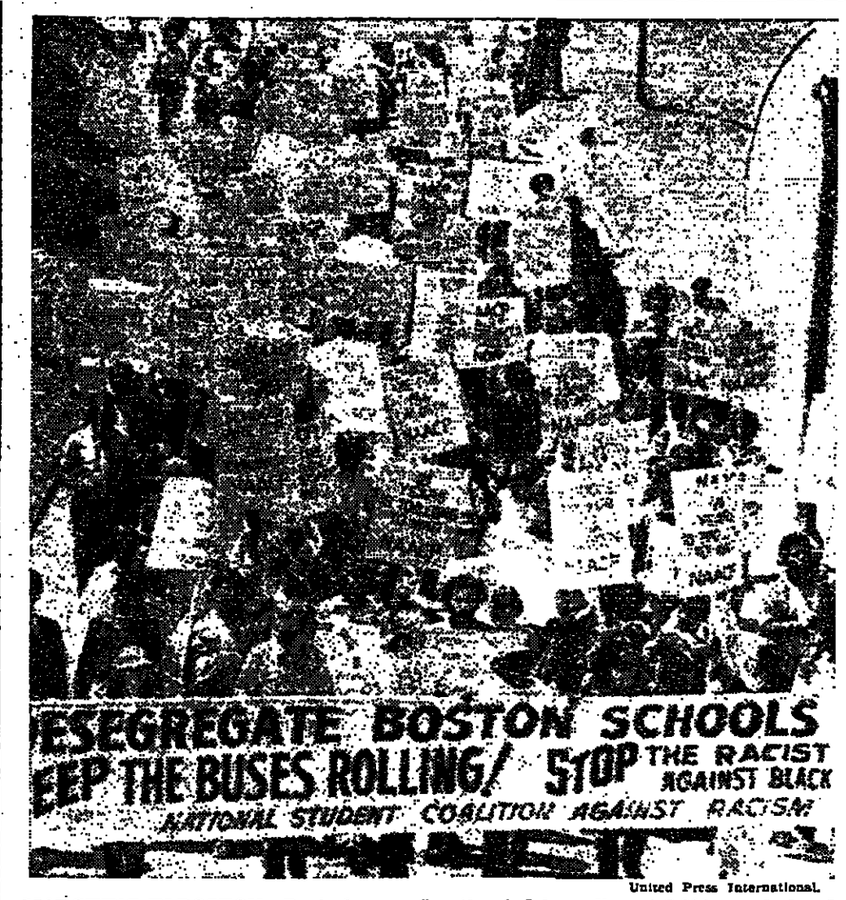
Spring crops are reported to be nearly a month ahead of schedule. With little snow cover last winter and less rain this spring, there is some private concern that the drought that killed crops in 1972 could recur.

U.S. Army Tests On Dogs Resume

EDGEWOOD, Md., May 18 (UPI).—The U.S. Army has confirmed that it has resumed experiments with beagle puppies at its Edgewood Arsenal.

A spokesman for the U.S. Army Materiel Command in Washington said the experiments would comply with congressional legislation passed last year.

The Army said the experiments would determine the dogs' abilities to tolerate toxic levels of insecticides, detergents, adhesives and aerosols; help develop a vaccine against tear gas and other chemical agents and discover methods of disposing of obsolete chemical warfare agents.



United Press International.

MARCHING IN BOSTON—Part of a crowd estimated by police at 8,000 people head for the Common and a rally in support of school integration. Event, sponsored by the NAACP, marked 21st anniversary of Supreme Court's open-school decision. A separate weekend rally in another part of the city was held by busing foes.

Baader-Meinhof Process

Bonn Tightens Security for Terrorists' Trial

By Murray Seeger

BONN, May 18.—A green armored car of the Federal Border Guard is now stationed around the clock in the yard of the old Schaumburg Palace on the west bank of the Rhine.

Along the top of the wall surrounding the palace and the adjacent Villa Hammerschmidt, working quarters and residence of German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, barbed wire has been stretched.

Visits to the grounds by schoolchildren have been temporarily halted and office workers have been told to leave their cars outside the walls.

Up and down the nearby busy Adenauer Allee, the main artery of the capital, normal police patrols and the special panzer car surveillance have been increased.

Effect on Town

In Bonn, once a sleepy university town, the presence of armed men in the streets has had an effect.

"I don't like it," the middle-aged wife of a government official observed. "I know it is necessary and all that, but it gives you an eerie feeling."

In addition to changing the atmosphere in Bonn, the sense of insecurity has forced the government to depart from some of its liberal legal procedures so carefully installed at the end of World War II.

The increase in security was stimulated by the approach of the trial of the Baader-Meinhof group of anarchist-terrorists and by clear evidence that there are enough terrorists still free to cause more violence.

New Terror

From mid-1972 when the leaders of the so-called Red Action Front were arrested, until last autumn, authorities were convinced they had broken the group. But a new wave of terror started in November and threats have been received to free the original leaders who will go on trial Wednesday in a specially built courtroom in Stuttgart.

The four defendants, Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe, are accused of five murders and 54 attempted murders between 1970 and 1972.

Among the accusations is the bomb attack in 1972 on the U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg in which three soldiers were killed and six wounded.

The trial is expected to last from six months to a year. At least 500 policemen will guard the special court and jail. The government expects to spend 16 million marks ($7 million) on the case.

A total of 84 sympathizers and followers are locked up in various jails in addition to the four leaders now housed in special isolation cells in Stuttgart.

A fifth leader, Holger Meins, died in his cell in November two months after he and 30 other gang members started a hunger strike to protest their imprisonment.

The day after Meins died, a city judge in West Berlin who had never had any contact with the group, Gunther von Drenckmann, was shot and killed.

A new gang, calling itself the Movement of June 2, in February kidnapped Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democratic Union chairman in West Berlin, and held him captive until the government permitted three women and two men to leave prison with 20 thousands marks each and flew them to Aden, Southern Yemen.

Rehearsal Seen

Authorities now believe the Berlin incident was a rehearsal for the storming a month later of the German Embassy in Stockholm. A diplomat was murdered in that raid and another killed after the government refused the terrorists' demand that 26 of the gang be freed. A terrorist died of wounds and four others were jailed.

In the last two weeks, the government has arrested four men and accused them of participating in the Lorenz kidnapping and surprised three terrorists trying to steal a car in Cologne. One of the three and a policeman were killed in a gunfight.

The government also disclosed that 53 steel bottles of mustard gas were stolen from a storage area last month and may be in the terrorists' hands. Threats to launch rocket attacks against different German cities and to murder Princess Christina of Sweden have been received from apparent terrorist groups.

While officials estimate there are probably only 30 to 50 active terrorists, the police are hampered in combating their activities by the country's police structure.

Fragmented Police

Responsibility for criminal law enforcement rests mostly with the police forces in 10 federal states and West Berlin and only recently have they been able to cooperate closely in pursuing the terrorists.

In the last months, the government has passed new laws defining as crimes the advocacy of violence and procedures for putting defendants on trial even if they have made themselves ill or refuse to participate voluntarily.

Chancellor Schmidt has acknowledged that the country had to start thinking about the formation of a national police force, something that leaders have avoided because of memories of police power in the Nazi era.

"Violence and terror helped to bring about the end of the first German democracy," he said. "At that time, too, many citizens, though for different reasons, no longer regarded the Weimar Republic as their state. God knows, the situation today is very different."

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Threat to Embassy

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (AP).—The Swedish Embassy in Oslo has been under heavy guard since Thursday by Norwegian police units after a tip that the embassy would be bombed before the trial in Stuttgart.

The West German Embassy also has been surrounded by security men.

Bar Association Protests Police Action in Madrid

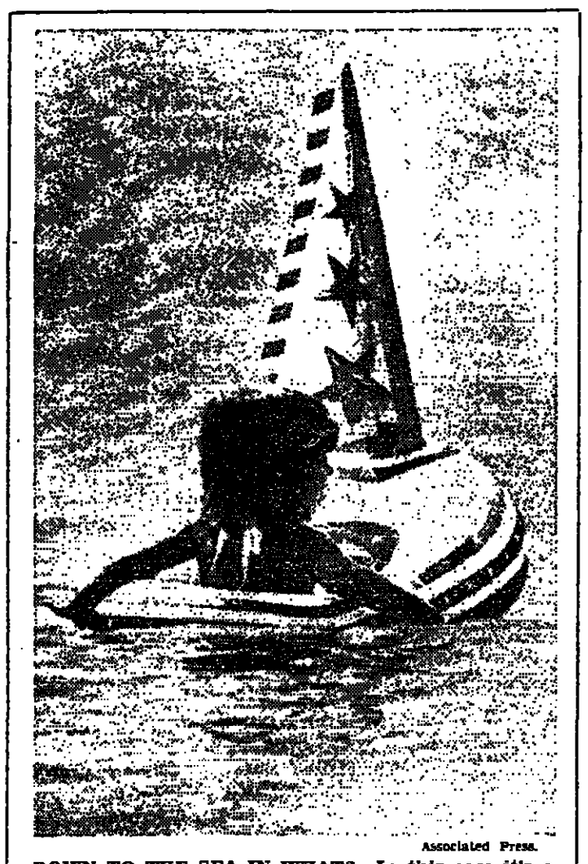
MADRID, May 18 (AP).—The Madrid Bar Association yesterday protested the fact that police entered its headquarters and said it will protect the professional rights of its membership "without letting them being intimidated by any sort of pressure."

On Friday, police forced out of the Bar Association headquarters 150 lawyers who were discussing the arrest Thursday of 36 colleagues on charges of holding an illegal meeting.

The 36 lawyers were freed without bail yesterday after having been questioned by the Court of Public Order, police sources said.

The sources said the 36 lawyers, who also were interrogated by police after their arrest Thursday, will be questioned again by the Court of Public Order next Thursday.

In its protest, the Bar Association expressed "its repulsion" over the fact that the police entered its building without a permit and "profoundly regretted" violence that followed as a result.



Associated Press.

DOWN TO THE SEA IN WHAT?—In this case it's a boat-shaped thingamajig in which a little girl is contentedly bobbing off the shore at Miami Beach.

In Espionage Cases

No-Warrant Searches Supported by U.S.

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Ford administration has asserted that federal agents have the right to break into a citizen's home without a warrant and search for items in foreign espionage or intelligence cases.

Watergate Special Prosecutor Henry Ruth jr., splitting with the Justice Department on the issue, said in a legal brief that such power would conflict with 200 years of American constitutional history.

The controversy over the extent of the executive branch's power in national security matters *is reminiscent of the debate that* raged but was never settled in the final year of the Nixon administration.

The dispute surfaced in a publicly unnoticed two-page letter that the Justice Department filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals here in the appeal of John Ehrlichman and three others from their convictions in the Ellsberg break-in case.

The letter, signed by John Keeney, acting assistant attorney general for the department's criminal division, was dated May 9. A legal source, familiar with its contents and import, called it to the attention of the Los Angeles Times.

A department spokesman said yesterday that the position had been cleared by Attorney General Edward Levi and Solicitor General Robert Bork, the department's chief advocate before the Supreme Court.

Such searches without a judge's prior approval "must be very carefully controlled," Mr. Keeney said. "There must be solid reason to believe that foreign espionage or intelligence is involved," before agents can conduct a warrantless search, Mr. Keeney said. The operation must be personally authorized by the president or the attorney general.

"The intrusion into any zone of expected privacy must be kept to the minimum," he said.

At the heart of the dispute is the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment, which protects citizens from "unreasonable searches and seizures."

"The history of the Fourth Amendment and the 200 years of precedent interpreting and shaping the Fourth Amendment do not cast any doubt on the principle that a warrant must be obtained in all cases for the physical search of a citizen's home or office and the seizure of his confidential papers," Mr. Ruth said in his brief opposing Ehrlichman's appeal.

Ehrlichman, Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez were convicted last July of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding, a Beverly Hills, Calif., psychiatrist, in a 1971 search of his office for material on Daniel Ellsberg, one of his patients. It was Mr. Ellsberg who leaked the Pentagon papers to the press.

During the Ehrlichman trial last July, U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell, in his instructions to the jury, rejected national security as a defense in the search of Dr. Fielding's office.

Concern for preventing leaks of national security material "would not have justified a warrantless search of Dr. Fielding's office, without his permission," Judge Gesell said.

"There is no evidence that the President authorized such a search and as a matter of law neither he nor any official nor any agency such as the FBI or the CIA has the authority to order it," he said.

Normally, an answer to the defendant's appeal would be left to the special prosecutor's office. But the Justice Department letter by Mr. Keeney was submitted because of Mr. Ruth's argument that such searches are "a core violation of the Fourth Amendment—a physical break-in by the government to rummage through an individual's papers and effects."

Mr. Ruth's position "raises questions which, in our view, are not presented by this case," Mr. Keeney said.

The break-in at Dr. Fielding's office was "plainly unlawful," Mr. Keeney said. "The search was not controlled as we have suggested it must be, there was no proper authorization, there was no delegation to a proper officer and there was no sufficient predicate for the choice of the particular premises invaded."

But the Justice Department likened a physical search of a citizen's property without a warrant to wiretapping without a warrant when foreign espionage or intelligence are involved.

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2 States to Vote On Malpractice Insurance Plans

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—Lawmakers in California and New York are expected to vote tomorrow on proposals aimed at easing the burden on physicians who say soaring malpractice-insurance rates are forcing them out of business.

A group of doctors in Texas, facing similar troubles, called off a strike that had been threatened for yesterday. The postponement followed legislative action in Texas to regulate malpractice cases.

California's legislators will meet in a special session called by Gov. Edmund Brown jr. to deal with the malpractice problem.

The situation has been most severe in northern California, where a refusal to work by some doctors has curtailed nonemergency medical care in seven counties since early this month.

In New York, lawmakers were expected to vote on a bill to allow the 200 private companies providing personal-liability insurance in the state to pool coverage.

In Texas, the San Antonio Society of Anesthesiologists postponed its walkout after the state Senate passed and sent to the House a bill setting limits on the amount of damages that could be collected from hospital and doctors in malpractice cases.

Giscard Invited To China by Teng

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Teng Hsiao-ping, Chinese First Deputy Premier, who visited France last week, has invited President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues to visit China.

French officials said it was likely that Mr. Sauvagnargues would make the visit before the end of this year. No dates were fixed for the President and Prime Minister.

Heavy Rains Hit Japan

TOKYO, May 18 (UPI).—Heavy rains fell on Japan's northernmost Hokkaido main island last night and early today, leaving at least one child dead, three children missing and one woman seriously injured, police reported.

Landmark Anti-Trust Trial, U.S. vs. IBM, to Open Today

(Continued from Page 1)

ucts and services for a single price in order to forestall the growth or entry of competitors.

• Fighting—That IBM announced and introduced selected computers with unusually low profit expectations and also introduced products prematurely in order to discourage prospective customers from acquiring computers marketed by competitors.

• Leasing—That IBM encouraged a lease-oriented market environment in order to discourage the entry or expansion of competitors.

• Educational allowance—That IBM restrained competitors from entering, remaining in or expanding certain markets by granting discriminatory allowances and other considerations to educational and scientific institutions for the purpose of maintaining its installations at prestige accounts.

The Justice Department's pretrial brief in general portrays data processing as a young and rapidly growing industry and points to IBM as *the dominant* force that has acted to constrain and direct the growth of the industry along lines beneficial to IBM.

The company, in its pretrial brief, argues that this is a false view of the industry. It contends that IBM's success is not due to any violation of federal law. "It is an achievement based upon the skill and hard work of thousands of IBM employees. It is the natural consequence of superior effort and competition in a free and evolving marketplace."

The brief cites legal precedents and uses statements from the government's own witnesses, admissions from competitors and quotes from the Justice Department's brief itself.

IBM enters court tomorrow undefeated after more than a dozen anti-trust actions brought by the government and competitors, although it has had some close escapes. It entered into consent agreements with the Justice Department in 1936 as well as 1956, and has settled out of court with a number of competitors.

The government's contention is that IBM has controlled between 63 and 73 per cent of a main frame computer systems market in which it has competed through the years against eight other companies—Honeywell, Inc.; the Control Data Corp., the Sperry Rand Corp.; the Burroughs Corp.; the National Cash Register Co.; the Digital Equipment Corp.; the RCA Corp., and the General Electric Corp.

IBM contends that this is a myopic view and that there are anywhere from scores to thousands of companies active in the market.

U.S. Indicates Shift in Stand On Marijuana

By Douglas Watson

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—The Justice Department, which consistently had opposed efforts to remove the criminal penalty for possession of marijuana, has shifted to taking no position on a bill that would "decriminalize" personal use of the controversial substance.

Attorney General Edward Levi "doesn't have a position on marijuana—he just hasn't addressed himself to it yet," said a spokesman for the nation's chief law enforcement officer, *who took office in February.* The aide added that Mr. Levi "doesn't want to be locked into a position."

Mr. Levi's expected reconsideration of the federal government's position on marijuana contrasts with that of his predecessor, William Saxbe, who said in December, "I have no intention to advocate or support legislation that would legalize or decriminalize possession and use of marijuana... marijuana is no harmless lollypop."

Apparent at Hearing

The shift from opposition to no position on removing criminal penalties for personal use of marijuana became apparent at a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing Wednesday on a bill that would substitute a maximum $100 civil fine for such possession.

Before appearing to voice objections to the bill, Donald Miller, chief counsel of the Drug Enforcement Administration, which is part of the Justice Department, was advised to delete the last sentence of his prepared testimony: "The Department of Justice recommends against enactment of this legislation."

Instead, Mr. Miller said in answer to a question by Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the subcommittee chairman, that he is considering drafting a model law for states that want to decriminalize the use of marijuana.

Last year, more than 400,000 Americans were arrested for marijuana possession, Sen. Bayh said. There are criminal penalties for marijuana possession in all states except Oregon, whose law is the model for the proposed federal legislation.

Chief of Radio-TV Ousted in Turkey Over Broadcasts

ANKARA, May 18 (AP).—The coalition government of Premier Suleyman Demirel has dismissed the director of Turkey's state-owned radio and television network in one of its most controversial moves since assuming power last month.

The government decree firing Ismail Cem Ipekci was published yesterday in the official gazette. It accused Mr. Ipekci of endangering national security and unity and encouraging immoral behavior among youth through his broadcasts.

Nevzat Yalcintas, an economics professor and columnist for the extreme rightist daily Orta-Dogu (the Middle East) took over Mr. Ipekci's position.

Under the Turkish Constitution, the radio and television network are autonomous but must remain impartial politically. The Demirel government has charged Mr. Ipekci with leaning to the left since his appointment in 1974 by then-Premier Bulent Ecevit, leader of the leftist Republican Peoples party.

The Republicans have pledged to fight Mr. Ipekci's dismissal in court. A majority of Turkey's jurists have expressed support for Mr Ipekci and are questioning the legal basis of the government's action.

Spain Police Find First Drug Lab

MADRID, May 18 (UPI).—Police sources said yesterday that they had recently located and destroyed the first known clandestine narcotics laboratory in Spain.

The lab, which was geared to produce cocaine and hashish, was found in a home in Torremolinos, in southern Spain, the sources said.

They said they arrested nine Spaniards, a Portuguese and a West German.

Argentine Named To Top OAS Post

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—The Organization of American States elected Alejandro Orfila of Argentina secretary-general of the 24-member hemisphere grouping yesterday.

He was chosen on the seventh ballot in a series of votes that began Wednesday. He succeeds Ecuador's Galo Plaza Lasso for a five-year term.

Mr. Orfila, who is the Argentine ambassador to the United States, defeated Victor Gomez Berges, foreign minister of the Dominican Republic. The vote was 13 for Mr. Orfila, 9 for Mr. Gomez and 2 abstentions.

Elections in Tunisia

TUNIS, May 18 (UPI).—Tunisia held nationwide municipal elections today but none of the races was in doubt. The ruling Socialist Destourian party, the country's only party, was alone in presenting candidates for the 2,286 city council seats in 158 municipalities, officials said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Monday, May 19, 1975 *

Meanwhile, Far to the North...

After the high drama of the fall of Cambodia and South Vietnam, the crumbling away of the Laotian coalition, the Mayaguez affair and the high dudgeon that rules in Thailand, U.S. opinion is not disinclined to move its attention away from Asia to other regions that are closer to U.S. vital interests.

Mr. Kissinger, for example, has set out to meet with Mr. Gromyko, to discuss the varied implications of détente for limiting strategic arms, consolidating post-World War II Europe, and bringing some hope of peace to the Middle East. In the latter region, things are simmering with potential for a settlement or a new outbreak of war. Greece and Turkey have begun discussions on Cyprus that are full of meaning for NATO. The whole range of trade negotiations, from the British arguments over the Common Market to the medley of matters involved in the exchange of raw material (including, of course, oil) for manufactured goods extends presently into the wild blue yonder.

Yet Asia cannot be ignored. Not only is the question of relations with an acutely uneasy Thailand to be answered, as well as whatever can be worked out with a new and confusing Indochina, but, far to the north, Korea remains as a very large question mark.

For the United States, naturally, the admission by Gulf Oil that it has made very large contributions to the political organization of President Park raises again the troublesome theme of the multinational operations of U.S. corporations. And it also accentuates suspicions of the nature of the Park regime and of the mixture of authoritarianism and corruption it, like some of America's other allies, represents. But, with some 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea and a commitment there that not only goes back to the last days of World War II but has United Nations sanction, it is also necessary to keep an eye on North Korea and to view President Park in the context of the Communist leader, Kim Il Sung.

It was he, after all, who launched the plainly aggressive attack on the South 25 years ago, which brought the United States back on the Asian mainland.

Consequently, when Kim Il Sung complains about South Korean "provocations" along the border, it revives foreboding memories of 1950. And when President Park rallies his supporters for demonstrations of South Korean unity against the enemy across the 38th parallel, this cannot be wholly dismissed as a political ploy. That China today, or the Soviet Union, would back Kim Il Sung in another military adventure seems highly unlikely, for a variety of reasons—including rival ambitions that have intensified since 1950. But that the North Korean dictator might try to precipitate matters in the hope that one or the other of his Asian friends would not want to see him go down the drain cannot be disregarded. The United States is weary of Asia, and many parts of Asia are weary of the United States. But ties still remain that cannot be shrugged off.

The Look of Reality in Laos

Those now celebrating the power and the glory that the United States supposedly restored to itself in the Gulf of Siam had better turn their attention northward a bit to the dusty little town of Savannakhet in Laos. For there, three Americans working for the Agency of International Development were arrested the other day by a group of aroused students of a leftist persuasion who wished to obtain certain murkily described political concessions from the government of Laos, or from the United States or from somebody. Strange as it may seem to the administration, these students, despite their proximity to the scene, did not seem to be terribly impressed by the U.S. show of force in the matter of the Mayaguez.

So what is the Ford administration now to do? According to the secretary of state at his news conference Friday, in the Mayaguez affair the United States refused to be "forced into a humiliating discussion about the ransom of innocent merchant seamen." Leaving aside for now the question of whether the administration would be dismissing negotiations as "a humiliating discussion about ransom" if the crewmen of the Mayaguez had been detained on the Cambodian mainland instead of being safely returned, the immediate question is whether the administration now will refuse to contemplate a diplomatic approach in Laos out of a similar fear of being "humiliated." We would hope not. We trust that the administration will have the garden-variety good sense to realize that the situation in Laos must be understood and handled in its own terms, and that there is simply no possibility of automatically translating a muscle-flexing exercise in one unique context into a general policy applicable elsewhere at will.

One must note, too, that it is all too common for U.S. citizens to be taken captive in tense political circumstances around the world. We are prime targets, not only for governments but for insurgencies and terrorists beyond any government's control. If the United States has now embraced the policy that it will regard any negotiating effort by the captors as a deliberate attempt to humiliate the United States, then we are in for some very bloody and frightening episodes. Frankly, we do not really think that the U.S. government means to abandon all tactical flexibility in these difficult situations, involving American hostages, by committing itself to an iron-clad policy of no negotiation. That is the danger, however, if the administration starts to believe its own superheated rhetoric, and thus becomes a prisoner of it.

The whole developing situation in Laos, in fact, demonstrates nothing so much as how special and limited the meaning of the Mayaguez affair is. In the Gulf of Siam, given Cambodia's weakness and isolation and the particular island geography involved, it was feasible to send in the Marines. By colossal good luck, all the crewmen got out alive. In Laos, however, the circumstances are much more typical of most local situations in which the United States finds itself involved abroad. Unlike Cambodia, Laos has other foreign friends. Other Americans live there and are vulnerable. The United States has a political interest in the country. And the geography—Laos is landlocked—precludes bringing a ship up alongside.

With the recent Communist victories in South Vietnam and Cambodia, the U.S.-supported faction in the Laotian coalition is fading fast, as expected; the Premier, hoping to reach "an accord with history," is counselling accommodation. But Laos is still among that very large group of countries in which the United States cannot send in the Marines at will. In short, reality is complicated in Laos, as it is in most places, and in ways that it was not for a few days—but only for a few days—in the Gulf of Siam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Making Contact

Even before the fast-moving operational details of the Mayaguez affair have been fully analyzed, one obvious diplomatic lesson stands out clearly. This is the acute difficulty, in crisis circumstances, of communicating with unfamiliar and unfriendly governments either directly or through unfamiliar and unfriendly intermediaries.

Since the evacuation of U.S. personnel from Cambodia and South Vietnam, the United States has had no direct contact with the new governments of these countries. The Chinese government may have been a natural channel through which a dialogue might be conducted with Phnom Penh, but Washington evidently found delays and confusion—if nothing worse—along this route.

Only after the military rescue mission began did the United States receive the slightest official indication from Phnom Penh about why the Mayaguez had been seized—that it was allegedly engaged in espionage. This charge deserves congressional examination, though it seems unlikely on the face of it, and both the United States government and the owners of the merchant vessel vigorously deny it. Timely direct contact might also have forestalled the air strikes on the Cambodian mainland which Secretary Kissinger convincingly explained Friday as an operation designed to protect the Marines already engaged on Koh Tang Island.

Even before the Mayaguez incident the Communist government of Cambodia had given no sign of readiness to accept a return of U.S. diplomatic representatives to Phnom Penh, but such a signal has now come from an important member of the new Saigon government.

Rather than letting the question of diplomatic relations drag on and become in itself a point of controversy, there are strong practical considerations for pursuing this suggestion from Saigon toward renewing at least a token U.S. representation in South Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

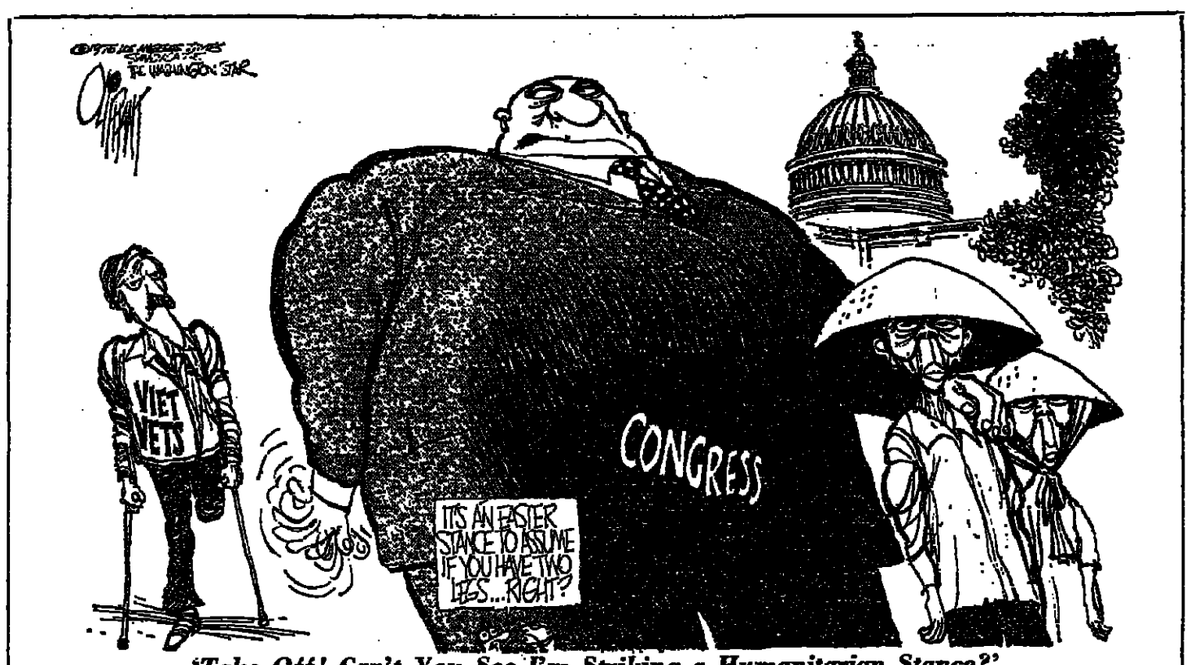
May 19, 1900

WASHINGTON—Mr. L.S. Swenson, United States Minister to Copenhagen, cabled to the State Department today that Denmark is still willing to part with the Danish West Indies for a substantial amount. With the already known interest of the present administration, it is very likely that the matter will be given further consideration by the United States Government. The price is not too high for the gain.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1925

NEW YORK—Mr. Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago lawyer who conducted the famous Loeb-Leopold murder defense, and Mr. Dudley Field Malone, Paris and New York lawyer, today both telegraphed to Judge John R. Neal of Knoxville, volunteering their services in defending Professor J.T. Scopes, Tennessee high school teacher, charged with violating the Tennessee statute against the teaching of evolutionary doctrine.



'Take Off! Can't You See I'm Striking a Humanitarian Stance?'

The Challenge Now for Ford and Kissinger

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The next 12 months, beginning the last quarter of the 20th century, are likely to be a critical period in the politics of the world, and a test of the leadership of the major powers.

For the last few years, Washington, Moscow and Peking have been dealing with the problems of the past, with the hangovers of the Second World War in Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. But now there is a pause that can be either creative or destructive, and we have come to a fork in the road, where there will either be a decline into separatism, nationalism and protectionism, or a determination to break with the past and create a new world order.

In the next few weeks, some specific questions will have to be answered:

• In June, the British people will vote on whether to stay in the European Common Market.

• Within the next few days, Secretary of State Kissinger will meet with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, to discuss, and hopefully to clarify, among other things, what they really mean by the policy of "détente."

• Again in June, President Ford will meet President Sadat of Egypt in Europe, and later in the month, Premier Rabin of Israel in Washington, and both times, he will have to answer a fundamental question: What Israel is Washington defending—Israel where it stands now in the Sinai, the passes and the oil fields it captured in the 1967 war, or Israel back roughly to its 1967 border?

Then to China

After that, President Ford will be going to China, where he will have to answer the question whether the United States wants to go on recognizing the regime on Taiwan as a potential government of all China, or cut from Taiwan and recognize Peking as the sovereign capital of that country.

The questions now in the headlines—the recovery of the U.S. ship and men in Cambodia, the withdrawal of the ambasssador of Thailand from Washington, the demonstration, as Henry Kissinger puts it, that there are limits to Americans' patience, are not the main questions.

The issue now is what Kissinger has always said it was—whether the nations can get away from these secondary considerations of the past, and deal with the primary questions of military security, economic stability, inflation, hunger, unemployment, population control, monetary control, trade prices and even redistribution of wealth in the coming months and years.

It will be interesting to see now whether Kissinger, the historian, will turn from the divisive issues of the early 1970s to the creative opportunities of the 1980s. The credibility of the United States does not depend on defeating the Cambodians—as one of his colleagues described it, "intimidating an ant and pretending it was a tiger"—but in defining the problems of the future and coming up with imaginative proposals to deal with them.

Time is a critical factor in this challenge to Ford and Kissinger. None of the major governments of the world is now very secure. Within a year, the presidential election of 1976 will dominate decisions in the United States. China and the Soviet Union are governed by old and fragile men. Franco in Spain and Tito in Yugoslavia are loitering down into the shadows, and when they go, the strategic questions in Europe may be very different.

A Chance

But for a little while, roughly between now and the presidential primary elections of next spring, Ford and Kissinger have a chance to give the world a more hopeful vision of the coming years.

They have been putting out fires these last few days, and devoting a great deal of energy to ceremonial occasions with the Shah of Iran and other visitors, and consulting with the leaders of Congress, and defending their Cambodian policy with the press—all of which has its uses—but in the coming months, there is a brief opportunity, even-a-challenge, to get down to fundamental things and come up with some new creative ideas.

The President is much stronger now on Capitol Hill than he has ever been in his brief stewardship. The Congress is beginning to realize that maybe it went too far in limiting his authority in dealing with Cyprus and Soviet trade and immigration policy, so it supported him on Cambodia, particularly because it was a success, and will probably be more responsive to his leadership elsewhere in the coming months.

The main question is whether he and Kissinger will take advantage of this opportunity. They are not really in a weak position, either at home or abroad, if they deal creatively with the larger questions. After the last world war, it was the United States, and nobody else, that came forward with policies for the reconstruction of Europe and Japan, for the control of atomic energy, for the organization of the United Nations, and for the stabilization of world trade.

Vietnam and Watergate diverted Washington from these larger visions of a decent and orderly world, but they are behind us now, and the President and his secretary of state, despite all their troubles, disappointments and blunders, still have a chance to lead again with new ideas and concepts, looking, not to their immediate personal and political problems, but to the end of this century.

The Year of the United States

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—In vanished days when we were given to proclaiming basic policy intentions, 1973 was dubbed by Washington as its "Year of Europe," meaning that U.S. diplomacy intended to focus on that vital area. This idea was never more than a propaganda blast. The year wound up in the silence of an energy famine and intra-allied throat cutting.

There is no point in resurrecting the 1973 label now even though both President Ford and Secretary Kissinger are coming to this continent. Slogans are not useful diplomatic devices and Kissinger, the man who lost his claque, is wise enough to recognize this.

In order to reassess its global role the United States must recognize certain basic truths. It is no longer a superduper power preaching an American century but suddenly perforce what Kissinger recommended in a little noticed speech (New Delhi, Nov. 19, 1974): "America sees a world of free, independent sovereign states as being decidedly in its own national interest."

Within this framework, however, independent sovereign America must protect itself and its friends. That, too, is a "national interest." Psychologically, as much was reaffirmed by Ford in the Mayaguez incident.

A pro-American ambassador recently told me: "Everyone is now learning that if you are an ally of Russia you are supported to the end; if you are an ally of the United States you are supported so long as the vagaries of mass opinion and the convenience of politicians go along.

"Everyone with any sense of decency hated what the Russians did to Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 when they suspected each might leave the Soviet bloc. They moved right in and supported their political allies. Their brutality has been forgotten in the era of détente.

"Obviously America shouldn't and couldn't do that. But your policy of diving deeply in and totally out has made you hated on both sides in Indochina just as you are hated by both Greeks and Turks for your inability to make up your minds to do something."

Michel Gauvin, the Canadian who headed Vietnam's International Commission of Control and Supervision, says: "It is a tragedy that such a great, generous and powerful nation as the United States could be humiliated and have peace with honor stolen from it because of internal division and lack of leadership."

In Europe

Europeans never worried so much because of the Indochina disaster to Washington's policy as they did about American resolution and clarity of vision. The almighty dollar's depressing dip is more symbolic over here than the lowering of the Stars and Stripes in Phnom Penh and Saigon.

Continental observers have for long seen the Southeast Asian war being lost in the Mississippi and Hudson Valleys, not along the Mekong, as a result of U.S. indecision and confusion back home. Increasingly, since Gen. de Gaulle first posed the problem after the Cuba confrontation, they wondered if America was ready to risk destruction of New York and Washington if Soviet land forces occupied Luebeck.

They have seen the United States shift increasingly to a flexible strategy reliant on conventional weapons: yet Russia has 10 times America's tank production and is speedily narrowing America's sea power lead. And the result? Europe falters down a road toward "Finlandization" with its left becoming more anti-capitalistic and its right more anti-American.

Refurbishing

"Prestige" is an unfortunate, often misused word but the United States had to do something about refurbishing its prestige as a reliable ally backed by a reliable national resolve. Hopefully the unexpected Mayaguez affair helped in this respect. At the same time Washington must come out with clear-cut support for the European community and stop saying one thing while doing another.

The latter remains fundamental. Of course, lesser reforms are also needed. For example, we are going to have to cease handing out important diplomatic posts as political spoils; this is no time for second-rate envoys. And it might be a very good idea if some of our chief leaders wore gags when out in private: Kissinger confiding to Israeli colleagues; Secretary Simon on Iran's Shah ("a nut"), Rockefeller on how grateful Greece should be that Turkey invaded Cyprus.

With leaders who permit themselves such indiscretions in the electronic age, an isolation ward might indeed be the best place for the United States to shelter in this giddy world. As the comic strip says: We have met the enemy and he is us.

Letters

U.S. Budget Battle

Every year we find the president and Congress deadlocked in another battle to reduce the deficit in the annual budget of the United States by slicing expenditures out of the budget. Both the President and Congress have missed the fact that nothing need be sliced out of the budget if more money is brought in.

This need not be done by raising taxes; merely enforcing the tax laws better and eliminating tax loopholes would do the job.

The problem with this plan lies in the fact that a congressman in office needed funds to get there and more often than not, these funds came from large corporations or rich individuals who want tax loopholes and the congressman who now owes these people a favor has no other alternative but to argue with the president over what to cut out of the budget.

What is needed is action from the voters themselves. A rich man can contribute much money, but only one vote, and if the majority of voters protest against tax loopholes, the Congress must eventually close them.

ZUARD RENKEY.
Dusseldorf.

They Meant Well

It seems there was a slight error in the item "Fifty Years Ago" (IHT, May 10). The item mentioned a jazz group playing "God Save the Queen" but it should have been "God Save the King," since the event occurred under the reign of George V, King of England at that time.

Incidentally, Jack Hylton, the English jazz conductor mentioned, was the first jazzman to be honored as a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur by the French government—in 1932—for services rendered.

ROBERT VAN LAETHEM.
Brussels.

Luck of L.A.

Re L.A.'s difficulty in finding a rhyme for Angeles (IHT, May 5): Part of the problem is that the large Spanish-speaking population pronounce it correctly as Lohs Ahn-hay-lays (which could ryhme with "On the beach you see the most brown bellies"), while the Anglo-Saxons call it Loss An-jell-us ("The climate is enough to make a man jealous"). They should be happy they don't have to rhyme the original name: El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula.

AL HIX.
London.

TV in South Africa

In the May 6 edition of IHT there appeared in the obit section a scant nine-line story mentioning that "South Africa Gets TV." It would appear that you were really trying to bury this rare event.

It seems to me that this juicy item would be worthy of note by someone like Buchwald or Russell Baker to give it the illumination it deserves.

How does it happen that a modern country like South Africa could withhold this media for so many years? Was it because of fear that the natives might become too knowledgeable?

On the other hand, perhaps they have been fortunate not to have been exposed to some of the trash we see in the United States.

RICHARD F. WAGNER.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

'Nuclear Age'

In an otherwise excellent—albeit grim—commentary on "The Second Nuclear Age" (IHT, May 12), James Reston has fallen victim to a misconception assiduously cultivated by the world's nuclear industry. Reston says, "Nuclear reactors to produce energy require a technology that yields the material necessary to build nuclear bombs, and . . . every advance in technology in past centuries was eventually used for war." Unfortunately it did not, in the nuclear case, happen in that order. Remember Nagasaki? For nearly 30 years efforts have been directed toward demonstrating that nuclear energy is of net benefit to humanity. Even in economic terms this is still debatable. In political terms it looks less credible by the hour.

WALTER C. PATTERSON.
London.

Why Didn't They Quit Over War?

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—A book has been published—"Resignation in Protest"—consisting largely of published statements by U.S. officials about Vietnam. The thesis of the editors, Edward Weisband and Thomas M. Franck, is that in the United States we have an unlively tradition. It is the tradition of resignation. It is practiced very frequently in Britain. When a member of the cabinet, or even a junior official, is out of sympathy with a policy of his government, he publicly resigns. In America, resignation is taken to be something of an act of petulance, a failure of team spirit: as if the tackle on the football team, disagreeing with the quarterback's proposal, walked off in a huff.

There is something to be said for the American way, whatever the manifest disadvantages. It draws from the idea of the civil servant—who is there to implement policies adopted by the chief of government. In Britain a very sharp line is drawn between civil servants, who will poison the water supply if told to do so, and the ministries. These, though entirely dominated by the cabinet, which is dominated by the Prime Minister, are expected to be guided by their political consciences.

The Crucible

In the United States, the Vietnam war was the great crucible. Nelson Rockefeller lately made a mockery of the notion of the dutiful silence by suggesting that he was bound to keep his opposition silent, in order to increase the flow of federal cash into New York. And there are dozens of names associated with Vietnam about whom the question is asked by the liberal community: Why did they do it? Why didn't they quit?

With the exception of the entirely honorable Rostow brothers, Dean Rusk, and a few others, the rest—or most of them—have practiced the art of dissociation with great skill. One day you slip away from the government. Remember, up until now, you have said nothing publicly against U.S. participation in Vietnam. Another few months go by and you are suddenly a speaker at an anti-Vietnam rally. You make some sort of effort to distinguish between the kind of policy *now* being pursued, and the kind pursued when *you* were involved in the government. You lean very heavily on the key dissociational word: *incommensurable*. Our effort in Vietnam is *incommensurable* with the ends we seek to achieve.

A Schlesinger

A few more like that, and you have accomplished an Arthur Schlesinger. You read Arthur Schlesinger of the last few years, and you simply never suspect that there was an Arthur Schlesinger jr. who vigorously defended the Vietnam war.

I have received complaints over a recent statement asking why George Ball, who recently wrote that our cease-fire arrangements were transparent frauds, didn't say they were transparent frauds at the time. I also asked why George Ball, who is so greatly opposed to our Vietnam venture in retrospect, did nothing to dissociate himself from the government that presided over that venture until it was replaced by the electorate? After all, George Ball was under secretary of state, and then our principal ambassador to the United Nations. And he did not quit that position until midsummer in 1968. In order to criticize Lyndon Johnson's conduct of the Vietnamese war? No, in order to participate actively in the campaign against Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew.

The authors of the book about Vietnam suggest that either we should expect more frequent resignations, or proceed on the assumption that cabinet officers are merely civil servants. Their suggestion is not without ingenuity. Let all cabinet officials, they recommend, be selected from the House of Representatives, in the British manner. When they resign they have a political haven, whence they can elaborate their ideas. If George Ball had resigned and gone back to the House of Representatives, he could have been the beginning of a little magnetic field of resentment against Vietnam policy: and expressed himself more forcefully.

The trouble is, you cannot under the Constitution work for more than one branch of the government at one time. But here is a reform that we shouldn't have too much trouble getting through Congress.

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Because of Western Inflation

Shah Says He Expects Price Of Oil to Rise in September

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—The Shah of Iran said yesterday he expected the price of oil to be increased in September to keep pace with the higher prices the producers have to pay for their imports.

Meeting with reporters during a official visit here, the Shah said he could not say now how much prices would rise but commented, "We have lost 30 to 35 per cent of our purchasing power because of world inflation." In addition, he said, the world monetary system is in a confused state.

He said oil prices would not go up by 30 to 35 per cent, but "I wouldn't be surprised if there would be an increase in prices."

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has agreed to hold the price line until September.

The Shah denied that there is a surplus of oil, saying that "the glut is probably more propaganda than reality." He said the apparent excess results from a mild winter in Europe and the failure of factories to run because of strikes or "internal difficulties."

In any case, he said, OPEC would not permit a glut to develop. "Only the amount of oil needed will be extracted," he said.

The Shah professed to be undismayed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's rejection last week of the Iranian proposal for price indexing. That proposal would link the price of oil to the prices of 20 to 30 other commodities.

"I won't insist on my proposal because it came from me," the Shah said. But he added that the price of oil must be linked to something—to the rate of inflation, for example.

The Shah reiterated his intention to build a string of nuclear power plants in Iran that eventually would generate 23,000 to 25,000 megawatts. He reportedly wants to purchase eight plants in the United States, but it has been learned that the agreement for cooperation on civilian uses of nuclear energy—the document that will certify the sale—has not yet been completed. The Shah said "small differences" remain over its terms.

It was learned that these differences concern Iran's insistence that it be authorized to purchase a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant which would permit it to separate out plutonium and uranium-233 from spent fuel.

Both substances can be used for making nuclear weapons.

The Shah, who has signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, said yesterday that his country has no intention of obtaining nuclear weapons and would like the entire region to be a nuclear-free zone.

The Shah, who talked to reporters at Blair House, the presidential guest house, also:

● Said consultations already have begun that could lead to a Persian Gulf defense arrangement. In the long run, the Shah has said, he would like to see all outside influences removed from the gulf—meaning the United States and the Soviet Union.

● Reiterated that the United States must develop alternate sources of energy, including coal, tar sands, oil shale, atomic and solar, because oil will be depleted within 25 to 30 years.

● Once again praised U.S. action in freeing the freighter Mayaguez.

● Said that "short of atomic weapons," Iran would build "one of the most advanced armed forces in the world, because it is needed."

Lisbon Aide Sees Parties Dissolving

LISBON, May 18 (Reuters).—One of Portugal's most outspoken military leaders has foreseen a virtual dissolution of the country's political parties, putting even more power in the hands of the armed forces.

Brig. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, in an interview published by the dependent weekly Expresso yesterday, confirmed that purges were being carried out throughout the armed forces to rid units of both moderates and extreme leftists.

The youthful brigadier, who heads Portugal's Copcon internal security system, also said the reclaiming conservatives and traditionalists in the ruling Armed Forces Movement would probably be purged.

His remarks were made before a debate on the military's future role by the movement's 250 officers and men. The meeting begins tomorrow.

The brigadier stressed that the Armed Forces Movement was not tied to any party. He argued in favor of its transformation into a real liberation movement that would relegate party leaders to the role of "political technocrats."

"There would practically be a clear-dissolution of the political parties," he added.

Today, several hundred leftist demonstrators trapped a U.S. embassy official in a Portuguese military police jeep outside the embassy here today. Wayne Combs, the embassy's security chief, was wedged into the vehicle as soldiers formed a shield around it to keep demonstrators away.

The demonstrators, who wore Maoist badges, daubed slogans in red paint on the building. A Communist obliterated the eagle symbol on the embassy's name plate and "CIA" was written over the inscription.

Lisbon Aides Visit U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—Twice in 10 days cabinet ministers of the Armed Forces Movement have visited Washington with the mission of learning something about the United States and explaining something about their own politics.

Jorge Correia Jesuino, the information minister, and Jose da Costa Martins, the labor minister, were guests of the State Department. Both men consider themselves to be representatives of the left in Portugal's military-civilian government. Both have socialist aims, of which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said on March 26:

"There is a danger that the democratic process may become a sham."

Asked what his government wanted most from the United States, Mr. Jesuino instantly replied: "For the United States to trust Portugal."

"In practical terms, this means loans and aid," he said in an interview during his three-day stay in Washington last week.

U.S. Considering Asylum Plea by Soviet Scientist

HONOLULU, May 18 (AP).—Political asylum in the United States for a Russian scientist who jumped ship here is under consideration, officials said Friday.

Vyacheslav Kovalev, 27, of Moscow, left the oceanographic research ship Dmitry Mendeleev Thursday and asked the U.S. attorney's office here for asylum, said John O'Shea, Hawaii district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

State Department and immigration officials are studying the request, Mr. O'Shea said. A decision is not expected for several weeks.

Mr. O'Shea declined to give details of why Mr. Kovalev is seeking asylum and added that the scientist does not want to grant interviews.

The Dmitry Mendeleev docked in Honolulu for fuel and supplies. Its scheduled departure Friday was delayed because of the defection, immigration officials said.

S. African Army Gets 7 Nonwhite Officers

CAPE TOWN, May 18 (AP).—Seven colored men of South Africa's Cape Corps have been commissioned lieutenants to become the country's first nonwhite defense force officers.

Last month the government passed legislation requiring other ranks to salute nonwhite officers. Friday, Defense Minister Piet Botha said, "The award of commissioned appointments to seven officers proves, yet again, that the relationship between the individuals and groups in our country is of a high standard."

Note in Bottle on Beach Indicates Sinking of Soviet Fishing Vessel

BREST, France, May 18 (UPI).—A message in a bottle found recently on a Brittany beach indicates the sinking of a Soviet fishing ship with all hands aboard, French maritime authorities said yesterday.

Authorities said that as many as 100 crewmen could have been aboard a 3,700-ton Russian fishing and refrigerating vessel identified in the note as "BMRT 783," which apparently sank in the middle of the night in the North Atlantic in February.

According to the French sea rescue organization Crossma, the message—written in Russian on a page torn from a logbook—said in its entirety: "Note from the captain. Feb. 23, 1975. (Illegible name.) At 0300 we had a hole two meters by 1.5 meters. Sent SOS at 0310. The ship sank at 0420. Crew cannot be saved. Lifeboats swept away by a wave. Crew condemned to die. Ship sank at 50 degrees 20 minutes north, 21 degrees 10 minutes west. Captain of BMRT 783. (Illegible signature)."

A French maritime rescue official said authorities believed the message was authentic. He said, "According to the professor who translated it, the message was definitely written by a Russian."

The note was found by a fisherman on a beach near Saint-Pol-de-Leon.

French authorities said they had not been asked by anyone to investigate and it would probably be fruitless for them to do so.

United Press International.

Soviet sailors aboard the destroyer Zhguchiy bid farewell to Boston crowd.

Soviet Vessels Leave Boston

Leningrad Bids Farewell to U.S. Ships

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP).—More than 2,000 Leningrad residents showed up yesterday to bid farewell to U. S. sailors on two warships ending a five-day visit to the Soviet Union.

"Happy Sailing," said signs in Russian and English held by the crowd on the dock.

Sailors lining the decks returned the waves of the Russians as the guided missile frigate Leahy and the guided missile destroyer Tattnall steamed out of harbor. The Leahy sailed to Helsinki and the Tattnall to Kiel, West Germany.

They were the first U. S. Navy vessels to visit the Soviet Union since World War II. Both the sailors and U. S. officials in Leningrad said the visit was a success.

Sadness Felt

"Leningrad received the men with a great deal of affection," said a U. S. consulate official in the former Czarist capital. "They made an overwhelmingly positive impression. There was some sadness on the part of the people here when they left."

On Friday night, the sailors were showered with gifts, flowers and kisses from about 3,000 persons who came to the pier.

The consulate official said some members of the crew had been invited to Russian homes —an unusual experience for a foreigner. Some also dated Russian girls, he said.

While the two U. S. ships were in Leningrad, two Soviet destroyers were docked in Boston. The exchange was arranged in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Allied victory over Germany.

In Boston, thousands crowded Commonwealth Pier yesterday, waving good-bye to Russian sailors leaving aboard two Soviet ships loaded with U. S. beer, soft drinks, happy-face buttons, chewing gum and snapshots of girls.

It was also the first time in 30 years that Soviet warships had visited in the U.S. Tens of thousands of Americans boarded the guided missile destroyers Boykiy and Zhguchiy here while their Russian crewmen visited Boston department stores, hamburger stands, the State House, and went to baseball games and to the circus.

There were official ceremonies as well as sightseeing.

Soviet Adm. A. M. Kalinin was host to the U.S. chief of naval operations, Adm. James Holloway 3d, aboard the Boykiy.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin paid a visit to Boston Mayor Kevin White and Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis.

The crewmen of the Boykiy and the Zhguchiy visited the guided missile cruiser Albany, docked on the other side of the pier, and put on a performance of dance and song.

Gulf Oil Payoff Disclosure Angers Bolivians

By Jonathan Kandell

LA PAZ, May 18 (NYT).—Popular resentment against the Gulf Oil Corp. has mushroomed in Bolivia after the company singled out a dead national hero as the main recipient of "political contributions" to protect its investments here.

Gulf said on Friday that it had given a helicopter worth $110,000 to the late Gen. Rene Barrientos, Bolivia's president from 1966 until his death in a helicopter crash in 1969.

The company said that two additional payments totaling $350,000 may have gone to Mr. Barrientos or his collaborators.

Gen. Barrientos emerged as a populist leader in a poverty-stricken, coup-ridden nation. He achieved his stature through constant forays into the interior where he impressed non-Spanish-speaking peasants with his control of Quechua, one of the two main Indian languages.

'Serve the People'

"Gen. Barrientos used his helicopter to serve the people," said a member of the late President's cabinet, Fernando Diez de Medina trying to reconcile the accusations with the general's popular image.

Friday night and yesterday morning, in the outdoor markets on the steep cobblestoned streets of this two-mile-high capital, Aymara-speaking Indians gathered to read the newspapers.

"If Barrientos took all that money, he probably distributed it to peasants on his trips," said Jorge Eguilos, a street vendor.

The fact that Gulf's accusations were made against a dead man also seemed to cut against the grain of popular ethics.

"I am not defending anybody personally," said the Archbishop of La Paz, the Most Rev. Jorge Manrique. "But I am outraged by attacks on the dead, especially when there was so much time to make such accusations without waiting until the accused could no longer defend himself."

Shock, Anger in Seoul

SEOUL, May 18 (NYT).—Opposition political leaders here expressed shock and anger yesterday at the revelation that Gulf Oil had contributed $4 million to President Chung Hee Park's Republican party before the 1971 elections.

"Very shocking," said Kim Dae Jung, the New Democratic party candidate who lost to Mr. Park in 1971 and who now faces trial on charges of "spreading falsehoods" because he asserted that Mr. Park's party spent $100 million in the closely contested election.

News of the contributions, disclosed by Bob Dorsey, Gulf's chairman, in testimony Friday before a Senate subcommittee in Washington, was not published in South Korea. Many editors felt that publication would violate last Tuesday's decree banning reports officially regarded as detrimental to national unity.

"This will shake the Korean people's goodwill toward American business firms, which they've more or less thought to be above Korea's domestic politics," Mr. Kim said.

Legal Gifts Claimed

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—The issue of political contributions abroad continued to bring statements from oil companies. The Mobil Oil Corp. said Friday that it had made legal contributions in Italy and Canada.

Mobil's announcement followed a statement by J.K. Jamieson, chairman of the Exxon Corp., at the company's annual meeting Thursday that Exxon had made legal political contributions in Italy and Canada.

A spokesman for Mobil, said the company had been advised by counsel that disclosure of the contributions in Italy and Canada was not required under U.S. securities laws or by regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Neither Exxon or Mobil would say who received the contributions in Italy and Canada or when they were made.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Getty Oil Co. asserted that the company had not made political contributions in any of the foreign countries in which it operates. The Union Oil Co. of California also denied it had made such contributions.

Ex-Minister Arrested

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, May 18 (Reuters).—The Honduras government yesterday placed under house arrest a former economy minister accused of receiving a $1.2-million bribe from a U.S.-controlled fruit company, an official announcement said.

Abraham Bennaton Ramos took the bribe from United Brands Co. in return for tax concessions on banana shipments, a committee of inquiry said on Thursday.

Benjamin Fine Dies, Former N.Y. Education Editor

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—Benjamin Fine, 73, former education editor of The New York Times, died of a heart attack Friday in Pusan, South Korea, where he was lecturing. He lived in Key Biscayne, Fla., where he had founded the Horizon School for gifted children.

After 17 years as The Times's education editor, Mr. Fine resigned in 1958 to become dean of Yeshiva University's graduate school of education.

He resigned as dean in 1960 after the State Department of Education directed the graduate school to overhaul its doctoral program. The recommendation followed an investigation of charges that the school did not employ enough qualified faculty members and that work completed by doctoral candidates was inadequately supervised.

In 1962, Mr. Fine was appointed headmaster of the Sands Point (N.Y.) Country Day School and served in that post until he left in 1971 to found the Horizon School.

Nino Caffe

PESARO, Italy, May 18 (UPI).—Italian artist Nino Caffe, 66, known for his paintings of young priests, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Kunukujiil Poonen Lukose

VIENNA, May 18 (Reuters).—Kunukujiil Poonen Lukose, Indian ambassador to Bulgaria, died Friday, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported from Sofia.

Malagasy Junta Issues Amnesty

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, May 18 (AP).—The military government announced yesterday an amnesty for all persons charged with having participated in recent political riots, except those suspected of being involved in the assassination of President Richard Ratsimandrava February.

It was estimated that 200 persons would be pardoned out of a total of 300 who were detained on charges of rebellion and plotting against the government.

Information Minister Maj. Richard Andriama-Holison said the amnesty is intended to "strengthen national unity" and "avoid a climate of civil war" that "could be exploited by the big powers."

Superpower Tightrope

Peking-Tokyo Talks Stumble Over a Word

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, May 18 (WP).—Sino-Japanese negotiations to cement relations with a "peace and friendship treaty" have been deadlocked for months over a single word. Far from a semantic argument, the issue goes to the heart of an important question —Japan's future relations with China's archrival to the north, the Soviet Union.

In high-level meetings late last week, the Japanese government approved a compromise effort to meet Peking's demand without infuriating Moscow. After the round of consultations, Japanese Ambassador Hishiro Ogawa returned to the Chinese capital today with proposals for a middle-ground solution. But there is little optimism here about an early settlement.

The stumbling block in Peking-Tokyo-Moscow relations is a 2,000-year-old Chinese word with modern political relevance. "Ba chuan," meaning "the physical way" or "way of force," was used by the philosopher Mencius before the time of Christ to describe the dominating methods of some Chinese warlords. It was translated to Japanese as "ha ken," a word sometimes employed to describe the powers of teams who dominate Japanese baseball leagues.

Peking Tracts

The English translation is "hegemony," a word familiar to readers of the anti-Soviet and anti-American tracts published by Peking since the 1960s. In Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary, hegemony is defined as "preponderant influence or authority esp. of one nation over others."

"Hegemony" is what the Chinese news agency called the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and what the People's Daily calls both "American imperialism" and "the Brezhnev doctrine." In the Chinese view, "hegemony" is the domination which the two superpowers seek over other nations everywhere.

The February, 1972, Shanghai communiqué of President Richard Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai ruled out Chinese or American "hegemony" in Asia and declared joint opposition to efforts at "hegemony" by any other country or group of countries. Many diplomats were surprised that the United States would accept the term in view of its history but assumed that the "hegemony" clause was intended to tweak Moscow's tail. Mr. Chou has said this section of the treaty was suggested by the Americans. The Chinese were delighted.

When Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka normalized relations with Peking in September, 1972, the Sino-Japanese joint communiqué contained an anti-hegemony clause based word for word on the Sino-American model. Mindful of Soviet sensibilities, Mr. Tanaka was cautious but in the end accepted the U.S. precedent.

Treaty Negotiations

Since late last year, Japan and China have been working on a "treaty of peace and friendship" —promised in their 1972 communiqué—to cement close relations on a permanent basis. The Chinese had insisted from the beginning that the new treaty flatly oppose any attempts at "hegemony" by third parties—they have in mind the Russians —in the Asia-Pacific region.

When negotiations were well under way, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky made a series of calls on senior Japanese leaders to warn against a onesided policy toward China. He made it clear that an "anti-hegemony" clause in the Tokyo-Peking treaty would be particularly objectionable.

Ambassador Ogawa is said to be taking several compromise ideas to Peking, including a mention in the preamble—but not the body of the proposed treaty—of the anti-hegemony "spirit" of China and Japan. Another plan under discussion is placement of a hegemony clause in an exchange of letters, or oral declaration, which accompanies—but is not part of—the friendship treaty.

The formal Japanese position is that "ba chuan" (Chinese), "ha ken" (Japanese) or "hegemony" (English) is too ambiguous and vague for a legal document between two neighbor states written to endure through the ages. The Chinese position is that the word and the idea behind it represent a fixed principle already endorsed by both the United States and Japan, and from which Peking will not depart.

The pressure being applied by both Peking and Moscow today—and uncertainty about the reliability of U.S. backing in the post-Vietnam era—leaves Japan in an uncomfortable and even worrying position. To compound the difficulty, there is pressure at home for closer relations with Peking but virtually no pressure or even substantial public sentiment which leans in Moscow's direction.

Italian Transportation Faces A Week of Strike Disruptions

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 18 (NYT).—Italy is bracing for a week of strikes that are bound to disrupt transportation and other essential services and threaten to slow recovery from recession.

The scheduled walkouts, beginning tomorrow, will affect air traffic, railroads, customs operations at frontiers, schools, health care and the civil service. Visitors to Italy may be subject to long delays, improvisation and occasional discomfort.

Because of earlier stoppages by various groups of workers in the aviation industry, air traffic to, from and within Italy has been chaotic for weeks.

Labor conflicts have forced Alitalia, the national airline, to cancel 500 flights so far this year. Foreign carriers, too, have been hurt by the chronic unrest at Italian airports.

Airport Workers

All aviation workers will strike from 8 a.m. to noon tomorrow to press for a new nationwide labor contract. In similar work stoppages in the last two weeks, it was many hours after the halts before operations returned to normal.

On Tuesday, the fire brigades assigned to Italian airports will participate in a nationwide government workers' strike. As on two occasions earlier this month, that action will force closure of the airports as unsafe.

On Wednesday, Italian civil aviation pilots will strike, grounding many aircraft. Other walkouts by airport and airline personnel are expected later this week.

A 24-hour strike of all state railroad workers is scheduled for 9 p.m. Wednesday. The action, aimed at enforcing labor demands for additional personnel, may be suspended if the government promises to fulfill the request.

Customs Strike

A four-day strike by customs officials, to begin tomorrow, is meant to force the government to hire more staff. Customs officials have already been refusing to work overtime for weeks, causing delays in freight traffic and mile-long lines of waiting trucks at frontier points.

Other labor conflicts are foreseen this week over a variety of issues. As in many earlier strikes in Italy, they are marked by the unions' propensity to call workers off their jobs even before starting negotiations with management and by the Labor Ministry's failure to offer mediation services.

Industrial production is at least 10 per cent lower than in the same period last year and unemployment is rising.

WHO Assembly to Discuss Blood Trade in the 3d World

GENEVA, May 18 (Reuters).—There is a widespread commercial trade in human blood taken from paid donors in poor countries and sold in industrialized nations, according to a World Health Organization report published here.

The document, based on findings by WHO and Red Cross experts, said this blood business involves health hazards and ethical problems. The report is to be discussed by the 145-nation WHO Assembly this week.

Commercial firms, which were not named, were said to use a procedure in which, after blood is drawn from the donor, the plasma is separated from the red cells and then is transfused back into the donor, enabling a donor to give blood several times a week.

The practice was said to have started about 10 years ago in Central and South America and to have spread recently to Asia and Africa.

Firms can buy a liter of plasma in some developing countries for only $2 to $4, compared with $20 to $40 or more in some advanced states, the report to WHO said.

It said that the plasma is used to produce blood derivatives which are used in industrialized countries because of blood's high cost there and because they have advanced medical treatment that can be adapted to the blood derivatives.

The report said that the procedure in developing countries seemed to carry high risks for undernourished donors, who might suffer a protein deficiency impairing the body's natural defense mechanisms. If repeated frequently, the procedure might also cause iron deficiency and anemia, the report added.

It said that another danger was that giving their blood for money might become a principal source of income for persons dependent on alcohol or drugs. There is also a higher risk of transmitting diseases, particularly hepatitis, to persons receiving some of the plasma derivatives, the report said.

U.S. Appears to Ease Stand On Baltic Nonrecognition

By James F. Clarity

LENINGRAD, May 18 (NYT).—The United States, through its consulate here, is easing a 35-year-old policy of refusing to recognize the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia into the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats here feel that there is a gradual but unmistakable U.S. movement toward de facto, if not formal, recognition of the Soviet Baltic republics, which were placed under Moscow's rule in 1940. Since the U.S. Consulate opened here 22 months ago, the diplomats note, U.S. contacts with political, economic and cultural officials in the Baltic republics have increased.

U.S. Consul-General Joseph Neubert said in an interview that the policy of nonrecognition had not changed. But he acknowledged that, in effect, he was now the U.S. ambassador to the three republics. Since he became consul-general eight months ago, Mr. Neubert has visited each of the Baltic capitals—Vilna, Lithuania; Riga, Latvia; and Tallinn, Estonia—which fall within his consular district.

Americans of Baltic origin have expressed concern that the United States is drifting away from its policy of nonrecognition. Acting on their behalf, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., recently received a letter from Kempton Jenkins, a deputy assistant secretary of state, affirming U.S. policy.

Mr. Neubert adheres to policy protocol by not making direct contacts with the highest party and government officials in the Baltic republics, but he has met with their deputies. The consulate, rather than the embassy in Moscow, has responsibility for reporting on the region to the State Department.

The nonrecognition policy, diplomats feel, is also being weakened by increasing Baltic-American contacts in culture and education. A number of U.S. performing groups have visited the Baltic republics.

Preliminary discussions are under way to bring American educators to Baltic universities to teach English. There are no U.S. exchange students now in the Baltic republics but their arrival is considered likely in the next few years. American tourists may visit the Baltic capitals and there are no special restrictions on U.S. imports of goods produced in the three republics.

U.S. officials are said to feel no strong pressure from Soviet officials for a formal change in U.S. policy. The Soviet Union, according to diplomats, seems content with the present U.S. movement away from strict nonrecognition. Americans are said to doubt that formal recognition will occur soon but they believe that it is inevitable.

Castro Reports 'Victory' Harvest Of Sugar Cane

MEXICO CITY, May 18 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro announced yesterday that this year's sugar harvest was "a productive victory" and congratulated the workers, the Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina, reported.

Mr. Castro said the achievement was possible because the Cuban workers and peasants responded "in an exemplary manner to the Communist party's call for higher production," in spite of a drought, the agency reported.

It said the Premier made the comments while congratulating workers who helped to achieve "millionaire figures" in production, but it did not report any official figures for the harvest.

Cuba gets most of its foreign exchange by exporting sugar. According to foreign estimates, this year's crop will be about 5.5 million tons, with about 80 per cent earmarked for export, chiefly to the Soviet Union and Japan.

IFI INTERNATIONAL S.A.

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Messrs. Shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday, June 4, 1975, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal, the annual shareholders' general meeting, with the following agenda:

1) Directors' Report;
2) Statutory Auditor's Report;
3) Approval of the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1974;
4) Appropriation of 1974 net income;
5) Directors and Statutory Auditor's discharge;
6) Directors and Statutory Auditor's fees for the year ended December 31, 1974; and,
7) Reallocation of free surplus reserves.

In order to be able to attend the meeting, holders of bearer shares will have to deposit their bearer shares five clear days before the date of the meeting, at the Registered Office of the Company or with one of the following banks:

—in LUXEMBOURG: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
—in ITALY: all the leading banks
—in SWITZERLAND: Crédit Suisse
—in FRANCE: Lazard Frères & Cie
—in THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: Commerzbank
—in GREAT BRITAIN: S.G. Warburg & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co.
—in THE NETHERLANDS: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank
—in BELGIUM: Banque Lambert

Holders of registered shares will have to inform the Company within the same time lapse of their intention to attend the meeting.

The shareholders are requested to comply with Article 24 of the Articles of Incorporation.

Shareholders may, on and after May 20, 1975, inspect at the Registered Office of the Company the Annual Report and the text of the proposed resolutions.

The Board of Directors

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International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1975

Questions Remain In Mayaguez Wake

By Fred S. Hoffman

WASHINGTON (AP).—Why did U.S. planes bomb Cambodia 37 minutes after the crew of the merchant ship Mayaguez was safely aboard a U.S. destroyer?

This question persists following the successful recovery of the U.S. cargo ship and its 40 crewmen from brief Cambodian captivity.

And there are other questions that could produce controversy:

● Was the Marine landing on Koh Tang Island, with a toll of possibly 14 U.S. dead and 22 wounded, a necessity in view of indications that some and perhaps all of the crew had been taken to the mainland?

● Did the United States needlessly run roughshod over Thai government objections in using bases in Thailand for U.S. Air Force operations over Koh Tang and to stage Marine landings on that Cambodian island and on the captured ship nearby?

● Why wasn't the United States alerted to the danger of Cambodian seizure of a U.S. ship by the halting of a Panamanian vessel in waters off Cambodia several days earlier?

In the tense hours before the rescue operation was launched at 2215 GMT Wednesday, reporters had heard official talk about possible punitive strikes on Cambodian military targets. So suspicions about the motive for U.S. bombing of oil storage facilities near the Cambodian port of Kompong Som were sharpened by the Pentagon's failure to disclose the strike until questioned about it, about 14 hours after the whole operation ended.

"It might have been an oversight," Pentagon spokesman Joseph Laitin said when asked why he had not previously announced the raid by planes from the carrier Coral Sea.

The raid occurred at 11:50 p.m. EDT Wednesday (0450 GMT Thursday), or 37 minutes after the master of the Mayaguez verified that his entire crew was aboard the destroyer Wilson off Koh Tang. The U.S. merchant seamen reached the Wilson in a boat after being released by the Cambodians.

The Mayaguez itself, empty of all life, had been retaken by a Marine boarding party more than three hours earlier.

The bombing attack on petroleum stocks was the second strike on the Cambodian mainland.

Both Mr. Laitin and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger had discussed the first bombing, against the Ream Air Base near Kompong Som, while briefing newsmen on what was then an incomplete operation. The first strike occurred at 10:57 p.m. EDT or 16 minutes before the rescue of the crew was complete.

U.S. military officials agree that there was plenty of time for commanders to radio orders to Navy pilots to turn back without dropping their bombs in the second strike, the mission against the petroleum storage facilities. But, according to the Pentagon, the order to stop all bombing did not go out from Washington until after midnight. By then, the storage dumps had been struck.

Did the Ford administration take the opportunity to bloody Cambodia's nose a bit? No, the Pentagon officials said.

"The reasons for it were that there were almost 200 Marines on a nearby island under heavy attack by these people," Mr. Laitin said.

The last Marines did not get off the beach at Koh Tang until nearly 10 hours after the merchantman's crew had reached the destroyer. During most of that time, the Marines were reported under often heavy fire from Cambodian troops.

The point made by administration officials was that the aim in bombing mainland military targets, more than 30 miles from Koh Tang, was to prevent Cambodian planes and surface naval craft based there from interfering in U.S. operations on and around the island, including withdrawal of the Marine force.

Mr. Schlesinger reported that 17 Cambodian planes, including some T-28 bombers, were destroyed in the first strike on the Ream field. Since most of Cambodia's small air force already had been flown to Thailand in April by pilots of the defeated regime, it did not seem likely there could be much left to worry about after the Ream attack.

Furthermore, Cambodia's tiny fleet of gunboats already had been battered, with the loss of about five craft to U.S. air power in the Koh Tang area.

What, then, posed a threat to the security of U.S. forces to justify the second bombing strike? To that question, there is still no clear answer from the administration.

It turned out that the helicopter assault on the island was needless. The crew of the Mayaguez had been taken elsewhere.

Defending the decision to land Marines on the island, Pentagon officials said they believed at least some of the crew still were on Koh Tang, possibly in a group of huts about a mile from the place where the Marines landed.

According to Mr. Laitin, U.S. officials were certain there were no crewmen on the island only when all the merchant sailors and their captain reached the deck of the destroyer. By that time, the Marines had been in battle on Koh Tang for more than four hours. They had taken casualties and five of the 11 helicopters used in the operation either had been shot down or badly damaged.

Meanwhile, the administration's decision to stage the Marine landings from the U.S. base at Utapao, Thailand, has led the Thai government to recall its ambassador to Washington.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Friday the Thais were not consulted before the U.S. operation. But U.S. officials say they had to use Thailand because quick action was vital and Navy amphibious ships were too far away.

The carrier Coral Sea and two destroyers got to the Koh Tang area in time. But they are faster than amphibious ships, including the helicopter carrier Okinawa, which were near the Philippines when the crisis erupted.

There was some thought of sending the Marine-loaded helicopters from Thailand to the Coral Sea and then launching them from the carrier to Koh Tang. That would have avoided a direct U.S. movement from the Thai base to the Cambodian island and might have saved face for the Bangkok government.

But the Coral Sea was still more than 200 miles from Koh Tang when the crucial time came.

"We were going to wait for the Coral Sea to come up but we felt we would lose too much time," a senior official said. "A longer wait would have increased the danger to the seamen."

The administration may find itself on the defensive over the issue of whether it failed to read advance signals of trouble with the Cambodians over ship movements.

Following their seizure of the Mayaguez, the Cambodians contended there had been a number of violations of what they consider to be their territorial waters. They mentioned the incident involving a Panamanian ship on May 7.

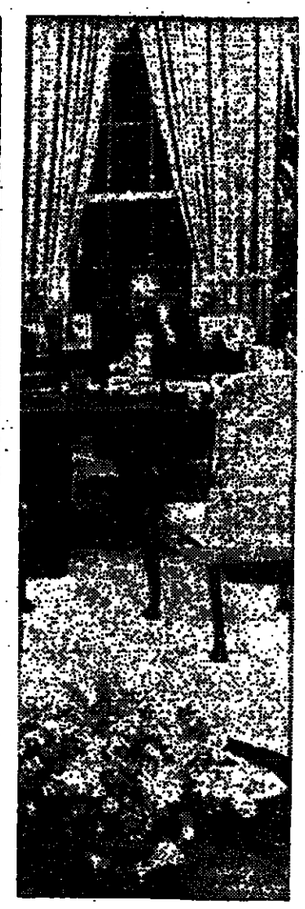
U.S. officials acknowledge that a Panamanian ship had been detained by the Cambodians for about three hours nearly a week before the Mayaguez was seized.

An official said that "somebody in the Navy goofed" in not alerting higher authority of the possible danger to U.S. shipping in those waters.

President Ford apparently intends to find out what happened. His spokesman, Ron Nessen, said Friday that the President has called for a report.

United Press International.

Marines landing on Koh Tang Island at the beginning of their rescue mission.



UPI.

President Ford gets a progress report on the Mayaguez

Ford Mentions Rescue of Ship, Gets Applause

PHILADELPHIA (WP). — President Ford won enthusiastic applause here yesterday when he praised the skill and sacrifice of the U.S. fighting men who last Thursday rescued the crew of the merchant ship Mayaguez in the Gulf of Thailand.

In the President's first public appearance outside Washington since the rescue operation, an estimated 17,000 persons at the University of Pennsylvania burst into applause when he briefly alluded to the crisis.

While his speech was devoted primarily to a discussion of the U.S. role 200 years ago and its influence on current events, the President said he was "immensely proud of the Marines, the airmen and the seamen" who participated in the Mayaguez rescue.

U.S. History Offers Few Parallels

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK (NYT).—Although the seizure of the American merchant vessel Mayaguez by Cambodian Communists led many persons to remember international incidents involving U.S. ships from the Maine to the Pueblo, the latest case appears to have few parallels in the country's history.

Perhaps the most similar cases are the seizures in recent years of privately owned fishing vessels by Ecuadorian Navy ships in what Ecuador said were its territorial waters and seizures involving American merchantmen by Barbary corsairs in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Like the Mayaguez, those seized vessels were not warships but private vessels and the seizures were carried out with government authorization.

'Act of Piracy'

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said last week that President Ford considered the Cambodian seizure "an act of piracy."

Although there is no unanimity about what piracy is, there does seem to be some agreement about what it does not involve.

As the International Maritime Dictionary (1948) puts it: "Piracy includes acts which, while differing very much in detail, have one thing in common: They are done without authority from any sovereign state and under conditions which make it unfair to hold any state responsible for their commission."

So piracy would appear to be excluded as a description of the Mayaguez incident, in which the forces of a foreign government were involved.

In the case of the Ecuadoran seizures, the crews and ships were released after negotiations and, reportedly, indemnity payments.

Tributes, Ransoms

The response to the privateers of the Barbary states ran from initial acceptance by the young U.S. government of humiliating treaties and congressionally authorized payments of tributes and ransoms to, finally, war.

In 1815, Commodore Stephen Decatur compelled the rulers of Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers to sign a treaty in which they abandoned their insistence on tributes to guarantee the safety of shipping.

To the United States, the Barbary corsairs were pirates. But piracy has often been in the eye of the beholder.

During World War I, the Allies were given to calling the activities of German submarines piracy.

Spanish Civil War

In 1937, a conference of great powers declared that submarines attacking commerce during the Spanish Civil War were guilty of piracy.

Insurgents and revolutionaries who attack shipping have frequently been called pirates.

Although many persons think piracy to be part of a bygone era, there are continuing reports of piracy in various parts of the world, particularly in the Far East.

Six Months Later, Vote Still Doesn't Add Up

By John Kifner

CONCORD, N.H. (NYT).—"It's been a long election night," said Sen.-elect John Durkin, D., N.H., delivering the one-liner as if it had been used a few times too many.

"Frankly, I can handle six or seven months, but I can't handle it for a year. It's an awful drain," said Sen.-elect Louis Wyman, R.-N.H.

For the last six months, New Hampshire has had two U.S. senators-elect. Or, looking at it another way, the state has had no junior senator.

The closest election in the history of the Senate is still ensnarled in recounts, subcommittee hearings, oddly marked ballots, political controversy, recriminations, a possible rerun of the election and probable legal action stretching to the Supreme Court.

The two would-be senators each now say they are about $30,000 or more in debt because of the drawn-out election, although it is likely that the Senate will eventually pay legal fees. Both have spent considerable time in Washington at the hearings. They have been given temporary offices, but neither has received a salary for some time.

There the resemblances cease. Mr. Wyman, 58, is a white-haired, comfortably folksy conservative who has been a five-term U.S. representative. Mr. Durkin, 38, is a brash newcomer who for five years was the state's maverick insurance commissioner and ran a last-minute blitz of radio spots implying that Mr. Wyman was in the pocket of oil and sugar lobbyists.

See-Saw Battle

On that long-ago election night last November, the votes had trickled in from the countryside and the small industrial cities in what political analysts are wont to call a see-saw battle. That was only the beginning.

Mr. Wyman, the Republican, was the winner, it was announced the next day, by 543 votes out of a little more than 220,000 cast.

Mr. Durkin, the Democrat, challenged the results. The New Hampshire secretary of state conducted a recount, declared Mr. Durkin the winner by 10 votes and issued him a certificate of election.

Mr. Wyman challenged the challenge and the New Hampshire Ballot Commission conducted another recount.

This time, Mr. Wyman was declared the winner by two votes, with the final total at that point, standing at 110,926 for Mr. Wyman and 110,924 for Mr. Durkin. Mr. Wyman was issued a certificate of election.

Mr. Durkin then brought his challenge to the Senate, where, except for a few minor and inconclusive excursions into state and federal courts, the fate of the election has been resting with the Elections and Privileges Subcommittee of the Rules Committee.

The subcommittee has been lumbering along in the examination of about 3,500 contested ballots. It has examined 426 masked ballots, known to them only as "A" and "B".

Only Floyd Riddick, brought out of retirement as the retired parliamentarian of the Senate to supervise the count, has any idea of what the running total is at the moment.

Among the possibilities are that the overwhelmingly Democratic Senate could seat Mr. Durkin. Or they could declare the seat vacant, thus forcing another election, which is what the Republicans would prefer. Should Mr. Durkin be seated, Mr. Wyman has already vowed to carry his fight to the Supreme Court.

AP.

John Durkin

UPI.

Louis Wyman

A Distinctively Youthful Church

Catholic Revival in N. Vietnam

After a visit to Hanoi and areas of South Vietnam under the control of the new government in Saigon, Daniel De Luce of the Associated Press returned to the United States. Following is a report on religion in North Vietnam written on his return.

NEW YORK (AP).—At 6 o'clock mass in the Hanoi Cathedral on Sunday morning, the congregation has a distinctively youthful look. Boys and girls less than 10 years old crowd every place in several rows of pews. Many come to the railing of the red and gold altar, kneel and take communion.

They know the hymns and sing out. When prayers are said, their "hallelujahs" and "amens" are clearly heard.

North Vietnam now has 800,000 to a million Catholics, and half of them are under the age of 30, according to Western diplomats who are Catholics. They were born into the faith after the start of Ho Chi Minh's revolution in the early 1940s.

All priests and nuns are Vietnamese. When France withdrew in 1954, French, Italian and Spanish clergy fled or were expelled.

A diplomat who has spent most of his long career in Indochina recalled this bit of history:

"The North Vietnamese Catholics were never persecuted for being Catholics as such. Contact with the Vatican was cut off, however. It was resumed last year when the auxiliary bishop of Hanoi was permitted to attend the synod of bishops in Rome."

A Million Went South

In the 1954 partition of Vietnam, an estimated million Catholics resettled in the South, leaving 200,000 in the North. Diplomats say the Southern community now totals about 2 million, while the Northern community has quadrupled.

In the Western diplomatic view, these substantial Catholic minorities may have helped to prompt overtures of conciliation by the North Vietnamese and the Provisional Revolutionary governments as they neared victory in the war.

Provinces in North Vietnam which have large numbers of Catholics received special praise for their patriotism and economic achievements.

The PRG last month issued a glowing account of Catholic support in the fight against the American-sponsored Thieu administration in Saigon. It said 300 Catholic priests held a meeting in Can Tho, in the Mekong Delta, last July to condemn the administration's "corruption."

Archbishop Nguyen Vin Binh of Saigon called on South Vietnamese Catholics last Sunday to "actively realize our civic duties under the guidance of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

"What we can do immediately is to contribute to stabilizing the situation," the archbishop wrote in a message read during mass. "What is important is to see to the future in view of building, together with our compatriots, a prosperous Vietnam, a new society in which there will be justice and love."

French, Canadian and American priests are active in church and welfare work in South Vietnam. They run orphanages, homes for the aged and schools. In North Vietnam, such institutions are run by the government. North Vietnamese Catholic children are taught the catechism by nuns in classes held in out-of-school hours.

In New York, the Rev. Robert Charlebois, Southeast Asia secretary of Catholic Relief Services and an expert on the region, said the North Vietnamese government has "disinstitutionalized the church."

"There is worship and there is mass being offered but the church is not allowed to operate in a community way," he said.

He said that hospitals, orphanages, old people's homes and schools, once operated by the church, now are run by the government.

Associated Press.

Priest in Hanoi administering communion.

Iran Drive To Make Gulf Into Private Sea

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN (NYT).—In 1903 Lord Curzon, then the British Viceroy of India, grandly exhorted the Arab rulers of Persian Gulf states, whom he met in the Sheikhdom of Sharja.

Recalling that Britain's naval might had made the gulf "peaceful and secure" after years of "kidnapping and slave trading, fighting and bloodshed," he warned that no outside government would be permitted to wield power in the area. "The peace of these waters must be maintained," he said. "Your independence will continue to be upheld."

Britain, its influence gone, is no longer a gulf power. Lord Curzon's theme, with certain variations, has been ringingly affirmed by the Shah of Iran now that he has built up his country's military might and promoted a less hostile atmosphere around the gulf, which is the exit route for his oil exports.

In recent declarations with the leaders of Iraq and Afghanistan, he has stated his opposition to foreign interference in the gulf. The peace of its waters must be maintained, he has said, but only by the states that adjoin its shores.

In the weeks since Iran ended its long-standing feud with Iraq "there's been a stirring of solidarity—of the notion that the gulf belongs to the littoral states," a Western diplomat observed.

Imperial Words

Accordingly, the Shah's words are being echoed in the region. In Baghdad, an Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, has spoken of the prospect that the gulf states will form their own "unity structures" and there are rumors of a nonaggression pact between Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

The Shah has not specified which outside powers' interference he has in mind, but foreign diplomats here and Iranians familiar with his thinking say he means not only the Soviet Union, whose naval vessels have been cruising the gulf for years, but also the United States, which maintains a controversial naval facility on the gulf island of Bahrain.

No clear sign has emerged lately of fresh pressure on the Emir of Bahrain to rid his territory of the U.S. presence although it has been criticized by other Arab leaders. The Navy maintains a headquarters enclave with elaborate communications equipment, two airplanes, two destroyers and a 500-foot command vessel armed with 3-inch guns.

Some hints to the effect that the United States should leave have come from highly placed Iranians, and the Shah has embarked on a series of private consultations with leaders of other gulf states. His Western Hemisphere tour took him to Venezuela and Mexico and to the United States, where the security of the gulf was on the agenda.

Before departure, the Shah conferred with the leaders of Saudi Arabia as well as Iraq and Afghanistan. He also received the foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Ahmad Khalifa as-Suweidi.

In the meantime, the Iranian communications media, which hew to the Shah's views, have been putting his message across. Farhad Massoudi, an influential newspaper analyst, wrote recently that "the wise policy of Iran and her goodwill have saved the Persian Gulf and the littoral states from international struggles and have transformed this part of the world into a haven of peace and security."

In a rebuke mainly to the Soviet Union, the English-language Teheran Journal, which is addressed to the foreign community, said in a recent editorial that the Iranian-Iraqi rapprochement this year had given "a final blow to the apparent designs that certain quarters had on the Persian Gulf."

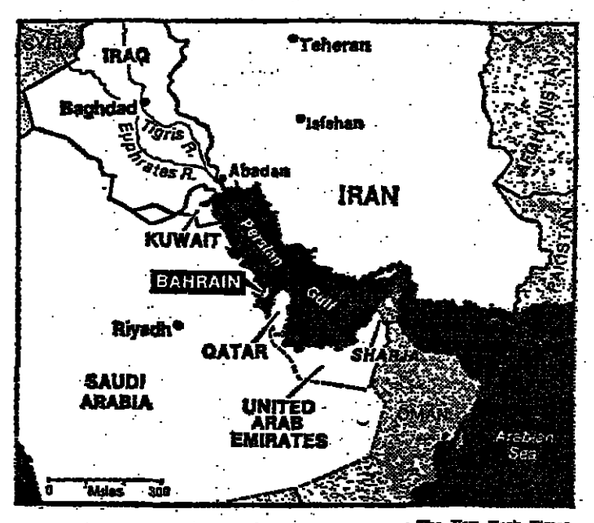
Iran and Iraq

"The differences that had caused tension between Iran and Iraq could have been exploited by the imperialist powers to their own advantage—one that would not have the welfare of the peoples of Iran and Iraq in mind," it added.

Since Soviet leaders share the interest their czarist predecessors had in extending their sway to the warmer lands and waters to the south, the Shah's accommodation with Iraq is praised not only for its direct effect on the gulf but because of its lessening of Iraq's dependence on the Soviet Union, its source of armaments.

By the same token, the Shah has been seeking to improve relations with President Mohammed Daud of Afghanistan, where Soviet influence is strong in the army and where the Russians have built fine north-south highways.

Iran has promised large amounts of aid to Afghanistan, and the Shah is understood to have used his meeting with President Daud to try to ease a long-standing dispute over water rights.



The New York Times.

UPI.

The Shah of Iran

U.K. Military Pay Rise

LONDON, May 18 (Reuters).—The government has announced that Britain's 340,000 servicemen will get a pay rise, retroactive to April 1, that will cost almost £139 million ($331.1 million) a year. The increases, averaging 22.5 per cent, are well above pay-restraint guidelines, but a review board said that national interest justified the raises.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1975

Euromarket

U.S. Dollar Continues to Decline But Signs of Strength Are Found

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 18 (IHT).—A love-hate syndrome engulfed the dollar sector of the international bond market last week, but the lovers appeared to be gaining.

On the negative side was the continued decline in the dollar's value on Europe's major foreign exchange markets. While some hardy bankers (admittedly mostly American) were insisting that the smartest investment a European investor could make at present would be to buy dollars because they are ridiculously cheap, others (including some whose fingers were badly burned in taking such advice in previous bouts of weakness) were less willing to say that the dollar's slide had hit bottom.

Confidence in the U.S. currency is such that the handful of European bankers who say they personally believe that the dollar will not go significantly lower admit that they are not yet willing to advise their clients to buy dollars.

U.S. officials, private economists and bankers are agreed that the dollar's most recent weakness is due mostly to the decline in U.S. interest rates. These have been purposely driven lower to spur the economy out of the current recession. However, they are sharply below the current rate of price inflation and well below interest rates in Europe.

Weakness of Sterling

Another important factor is the weakness of sterling. The U.K. currency is sold for dollars—the so-called intervention currency—which is then sold for European currencies. While this operation should theoretically balance out—dollars bought equal dollars sold—the last operation is a sale, a downtick. And in the present state of the market, that adds to the aura of weakness.

U.S. *officials stress that the* value of the dollar has remained rather stable when measured on a trade-weighted basis against the currencies with which the United States does most of its foreign business. In addition, they are now forecasting a surplus in the nation's current account—one of the key international measures of economic well-being—in the *first six months of* the year of around $3 billion compared to a previous official forecast of a $4-billion deficit.

The message is that the two official devaluations of the dollar are finally beginning to produce the long-awaited profound impact on the economy. This was underlined in a speech here last week by Harry Ekblom, president of European-American Banking Corp.

In the five years between 1970 and 1974, he noted, unit labor costs have risen 96 per cent in Japan, 88 per cent in West Germany, 51 per cent in France and only 10 per cent in the United States.

Production costs in Italy and Britain are now 20 to 25 per cent higher than those in the United States, costs in Japan are only slightly less while those in West Germany and Canada are on a par.

Erasing Decline

Among the major industrialized nations, only France continues to register significantly lower costs, he said. For Mr. Ekblom, all of this means that by the time the U.S. economy moves forward, the dollar should be trading at just below the levels set in December, 1971—erasing the decline since the dollar was floated in 1973 as well as the February, 1973, official second devaluation.

Eurobond prices started moving up last week, before the latest quarter-point cuts in the Federal Reserve discount rate and the subsequent drop in the prime rate of leading commercial banks. While the declines may imply some continued weakness for the dollar on the exchange markets, they strengthen the outlook for the bond market as yields there become increasingly attractive compared to those on shorter-term instruments.

Norsk Hydro

The improvement was such that Norsk Hydro was able to price its $40-million, 9 3/4-per-cent issue at par. The 10-year loan, criticized for having too long a maturity for current fashion, had initially been expected to be issued at a discount.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	194.7	195.4	225.1
*Currency in cir. ...	$79,118,000	$78,412,000	$72,997,000
*Total loans	$128,631,000	$125,764,000	$124,929,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	2,319,000	2,436,000	2,915,000
Auto production ...	145,331	148,287	162,658
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,405,000	8,476,000	8,972,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	———	457,168	543,660
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	33,660,000	33,702,000	33,769,000
Busn failures	243	315	240

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	84,086,000	83,849,000	85,787,000
A-Unemployed ...	8,176,000	7,980,000	4,537,000
Ind'stl Prodn	109.6	R109.8	124.9
*Money supply ...	$288,200,000	R$286,800,000	$275,600,000
	March	*Prior Month*	*1974*
Csmrs price index .	157.8	157.2	143.1
Cnstrctn contr'cts .	153	135	181
A-*Mfr's inventories	$151,308,000	$151,993,000	$128,500,000
A-*Exports	$8,715,900	$8,739,000	$7,625,400
A-*Imports	$7,335,600	$7,872,000	$7,741,600
*Personal income	$1,194,600,000	R$1,193,400,000	$1,117,100,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.
A-Seasonally Adjusted.

The U.S. Economic Scene

N.Y.C. Plea Raises Questions on Federal Role

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—Mayor Abraham Beame has raised a provocative question. Rebuffed in his efforts to persuade the federal government to bail out New York City, he asks angrily why he is denied equal treatment with the private businesses that have turned to Washington for help in recent years and have gotten it.

The mayor cites the banks, which the government has kept afloat, the Penn Central railroad and the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Why, he asks, should the private sector get help, but not the impoverished masses of the nation's most important city? Does the Ford administration care more for private profit than it does for the public welfare?

Actually, Pan American World Airways may be just as indignant as Mr. Beame. Although it has not made as much public display of it, Pan Am—"the world's most experienced airline," once the "chosen instrument" of the U.S. government in forging rights to U.S.-operated air routes around the world—was turned down, too. Why, Pan Am must be asking, should the government come to the rescue of only a selected number or private enterprises, and not others?

The New York City episode that has flared up in the last fortnight has more relevance to the private sector than has been recognized. First, it highlights the parallels between the public sector's problems and those of the private sector. Second, it reveals how deeply each sector's problems reach into the other's. Finally, it raises questions about how these problems should be resolved, and how they actually are being resolved.

First, the parallels. The country is in a profound economic *shake-out. It is a distress situation* for some industries, some cities, and many universities and persons. In their distress, they all turn to whatever source of help can be tapped, and sooner or later all roads lead to Washington. It seems not to faze some of the petitioners that in normal times they actually prefer to keep as much distance from federal interference as they can. For the moment, it is a matter of survival.

In the political world, it may be relatively easy for the Dem*ocratic mayor of New York City* to go hat in hand to the Republican administration in Washington because, when the Republicans turn him down, he can blame them for whatever troubles follow.

It is more difficult to perceive why so many businessmen now endorse, and seek, federal bailouts for sick companies. These *bailouts are certainly not in the* spirit of the classic "free enterprise" that the business community espouses, and they lead inevitably to greater government *involvement in the private sector* on a permanent basis.

Banking, in fact, is a sector where the issues come together, and public and private interests intertwine. Should the government keep a big bank in business when it is about to collapse? And should banks, in turn, be expected to rescue a city or a corporation when disaster looms, or *should they look after their own* interests first?

The government did keep a big bank in business for several months last year, when the Federal Reserve System opened its loan window to the failing Franklin National Bank. The Fed feared that one big collapse might lead to others. Although it eventually drew the line on how much it would lend, it had nonetheless set an example of providing aid when it felt that aid was needed.

Now, a year later, the banking system is in relatively healthy condition. While the economy at large has deteriorated, banks' profits have grown substantially, even embarrassingly.

All of these dilemmas are the product of a sorely weakened national economy. The problems are being solved on a case-by-case basis, as they arise, not on the basis of a broad national policy determination that there should or should not be more federal intervention in one sector or another.

President Ford does not want to engage the federal government in the rescue of New York City *because it would surely lead to* demands for rescuing other cities. He can look back and see that this is exactly what has happened in the private sector, following the loan to Lockheed.

Meanwhile, as Mayor Beame has pointed out, some are being helped while others are left to fend for themselves.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—The stock market finished lower in continued heavy trading last week. At the close on Friday the Dow Jones industrial average was off 12.52 points on the week at 837.61. In the preceding five weeks the key barometer had risen 102.87 points.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved mostly in a narrow range. On Monday, quotations ended mixed as the list weakened in the last two hours of trading in reaction to the news that a U.S. merchant ship had been seized by the Cambodians.

The market rose somewhat the next two days mostly as a result of the recent decline in short-term interest rates and investors' belief that the worst of the recession was over.

Helping to buoy the market on Wednesday was the Labor Department report that initial unemployment claims declined in the week ended May 3, another indication that the economy was improving. The report Wednesday that the U.S. Air Force had destroyed three Cambodian patrol boats was taken in stride.

On Thursday, the Dow fell 9.93 points despite some encouraging economic and international news—the successful recovery of the Mayaguez and the release of its crew by the Cambodians, an improvement *in the nation's balance of payments in the first quarter* and a rise of 0.6 per cent in personal income in April. Near the close the market received some more good news, that industrial production in April was down 0.4 per cent, its smallest decline since last August.

Finally after the close Thursday, the Federal Reserve Board approved a quarter point cut to 6 per cent in the discount rate, the fee the Fed charges on loans to member banks.

On Friday stock prices continued to decline.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices advanced as investors showed a favorable response to new bond offerings last week.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin .20a	8	5¼	4⅞	5	+⅛
ACMAT Corp	81	2⅞	2⅝	2½	—⅛
APS Inc .21e	85	12⅛	10¾	12	+1⅛
ASG Indusl	15	2	1¾	2	+¼
AVM Corp	21	2¾	2½	2¾	
AbitibiPap 1.2e	253	9⅞	9	9⅛	—¼
Accto Chem	82	17	15	16½	
AcushnetCo .63	54	12	10¾	11½	+¾
AddisnWesly .40	29	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Advance Ross	354	1½	1¼	1½	+⅛
Advanced Mem	112	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
AdvancdMicr De	670	10⅞	8⅜	10⅛	+1¾
Advent Corp	18	10½	10	10½	+⅛
AgMet Inc	421	16¼	13¼	13⅞	—1¼
Agnico Eagl Min	352	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
Air California	7	7	7	7	
AlaTenNGas 1.20	7	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
Alanthus Corp	29	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Alaskaintl .05e	326	16¼	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
AldrichChm .40	9	59½	57	57	—1½
AlexandAlex .90	871	37¼	34⅞	36	+1⅜
AlexBaldwin 1.60	267	20⅛	18⅞	19	—1⅛
AllcoInc .12e	256	7½	7¼	7¼	
Allergan Pharm	564	15	13⅛	14	+¾
AlldTeleph .46b	86	11	10¼	10⅞	+⅝
AllynBacon .25	54	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
AlnorBoxBd .40e	21	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
Amarex Inc	103	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Am Appraisal	57	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
Am Beef Packer	76	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Am Building .35	18	6½	6¼	6½	
AmExpress .80	5645	40⅞	37⅞	39⅝	
Am Filtrona .52	84	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	304	12¾	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
AmFinlCp pfl	318	7¾	7½	7½	—⅛
AmFinlCp wt	105	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Am Furniture	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
amGreetings .25	2130	13⅝	12	13	+⅞
AmLaFranc .05e	10	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Am Microsysim	55	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	+½
Am Nuclear	36	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
AmQuasar Petro	338	11½	10⅜	10⅝	—½
Am Telecomm	136	6½	6	6⅛	—⅛
Am Telev&Com	255	16½	14½	16¼	+1½
AmWeldMfg .80	11	8	7¾	8	
AmmestGrp Inc	39	2⅜	1¾	1⅞	—⅝
Amierre Devel	16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Anacomp Inc	235	11¼	8⅛	11¼	+3⅛
Anadite Inc	598	5⅛	4½	4⅝	+⅜
AnalogDevices s	100	11¾	10	11	+1
Anderson Jacobs	85	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
AnheusrBush .60	3990	39⅛	37	37⅜	—1⅜
Anta Corp .06	552	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Apexcoinc .20b	70	17½	16	16	—1¼
ApoldDigit Data	622	9¼	8⅜	9	
Appld Material	161	6	5	5¾	+¾
rden Mayfair	128	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
ArgoPetrol s	55	8½	8	8¼	—¼
ArkWnGas 1.10	260	16¾	16¼	16¾	+½
Arlon Prod 1	12	5	5	5	
Arrow Automot	165	4½	3¾	3¾	+½
ArtsWayMfg .50	28	8	7	7½	+½
Arvida Corp	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
AspenSkiing Cp	11	9	8¾	9	
AssdColaBtlg .34	297	15¼	14½	15	+¾
AssdTrkLnA .60	22	13¾	13¼	13¼	
AllanGasLt 1.20	91	12⅞	12½	12½	—½
AllanNRIEs .75e	82	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
AtlanticSil .70	25	12¾	12	12¼	+¼
Atlas Hotels .10	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Atwood Oceanics	644	10	8½	9¾	+¾
AtwoodOcean un		10½	9½	10	—½
AtwoodOcean wt	29	2½	2¼	2¼	—⅛
Azcon Corp	29	7½	7¾	7⅛	
BBDO Inl 1.80	248	15¾	14¼	15¾	+1½
Babcockind .20	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
BairdWarn .61e	24	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Baird Atomics	64	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Baker Bros Inc	326	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+⅜
BakerFonires .80	38	26¾	25	25¼	—1
BaldwinLyon .40	212	15	14¼	14¼	—¾
Bally Mfg .00e	484	15½	14½	14½	—¾
Baltek Corp	82	6¼	5¾	5¾	—½
BangorHyd 1.28	5	12½	12	12½	+½
BankBldgEq .80	11	13	12¾	12⅞	
BankomRlt 1.25e	191	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	—⅜
BantaGeo .44	21	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
Barber Green .60	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—½
Barden Cp .4 a	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Barnes HindePh	99	16	14⅝	15¾	
BarnesMfg .85e	54	2¼	2	2¼	+½
Barnett Winston	60	2⅛	2	2	
Barnett Winst un	6	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅛
BassettFurn .80	131	18½	18¼	18¼	—½
Bayless Mkts .60	17	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
BaylyCorp .20	31	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
Beard Oil .04e	36	4⅛	4½	4½	—½
Beeline Fash .44	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Bekins Co .42	158	5	4¾	5	+⅛
Belknap Mf .85e	14	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
Bentley Labs	272	19¼	18	19	+1¼
BergstmPap A	53	5¾	5	5	—¼
Berkley Corp	99	5	4	5	+1
Berkline Corp	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
BetzLabs .24	703	46	44¾	45	—½
BeverageCan .16	5	5¾	5½	5¾	
BeverageMgt .24	194	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
Bibb Co	51	7	5⅞	7	+1⅛
BiLo Inc .04e	159	20½	19	20	+¼
Bio Med Scien	203	12	10½	12	+1¾
Bio Rad Labs	15	10	9¾	10	+⅛
Bird &Son 2a	71	36	35¾	35½	—½
BlackHillPw 2.48	16	28⅝	28⅛	28¾	
Block DrugA .53	317	13⅛	13	13	
BlueChipStp .24	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Bluefld Supply 1	259	34	29	31½	—2½
BobEvenFrm .60	20	22½	21⅝	22	—1
Bohemia In .60b	150	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
Bonanza Intl	252	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
Booth Newspap 1	47	23½	23⅛	23½	+⅛
BoozAllenH .12	55	4¾	3⅞	4½	+⅝
BostonCoB 1.04	22	9⅞	9½	9¼	+¼
Braden Ind .32	184	10	7¾	9¼	+2¼
Brand Insulation	25	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
BrassCraftMf .12	76	11¾	11¼	11⅛	—⅛
Brenco Inc .62a	85	22½	22¼	22¼	+1
Brennand Paige	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Brenner Ind .10e	7	7½	5½	7½	+2
Brinco Ltd	4	5	5	5	
Brinks Inc .38	58	11¾	11¼	11⅛	—¼
Bristol Brass .60	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Bristol Prod	17	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
BroadvwFin .17	167	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
BrooksScanln .60	1	13½	13½	13½	
BrowardBnc .36b	41	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
BrownTom Inc	591	18	16⅞	17	—⅞
Browning Arms	56	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	—⅝
Brunos Inc .20	52	13	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
BuckbeeMear .20	194	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
Buckeyelntl .10r	55	8⅝	7¾	7½	—⅞
Burns RL Cp .20	281	15⅞	14¼	14¼	—1½
Burnup&Sims	1893	5⅞	5¼	5¼	—½
Butler Mfg .80	135	21	19½	21	+1½
CFS Contl Inc	165	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
CPT Corp	79	4½	3¾	4	—¼
Cable Funding	6	5¾	5½	5¾	+¼
CabotJP Equit	95	5	4	5	+¾
Cafeterias .24	28	9¼	8¾	9	—¼
Calbiochem	135	12	10¾	12	+½
CalMaine Foods	27	3¾	3⅛	3⅝	+⅝
CalWatSvc 2.20	26	25¼	24¾	24¾	—¼
Cal Windsor	60	7¾	6⅞	7¼	+¼
Cambrdge Mem	199	5½	5⅛	5¼	
CameronIrnWk 1	85	138	131	134	—4
CampTagg 1.40	155	28¾	27¾	28¼	+1
Campus Casual 1	11	11	10½	11	+½
Canandaig Wine	11	4	4	4	
CannonMill n.78a	90	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—¾
Capitechinc s	5	3	2¾	2¾	
CarbolineCo .32	104	17¾	17⅛	17½	—⅛
CardlacPacmk s	38	17¾	17½	17½	
Carpent Pap .22e	5	8½	8½	8½	
CascadeCo .30a	22	10½	9½	10¼	+½
Cayman Corp	309	1	⅞	1	
CedarPoint .50	96	14¾	14½	14¾	+¼
Cencor Inc	68	3¼	3	3	—¼
CentMtgRlt 12p	29	5	4¾	4¾	—¼
CentTel pf 2	5	25	24	25	+1
CentVtPSvc 1.28	55	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
CentyTelEnt .17e	219	5½	5	5¼	+⅛
Chambrin Mf .52	35	6	5	6	+1
Champ Parts .16	170	3½	3½	3½	+½
ChampProd .60	8	15¼	14½	15¼	+1
Channel Cos .10e	428	8½	6½	8⅛	+1⅜
CharlesRiv Brdg	10	24	22	24	+2
Charming Shop	200	12¼	10¾	11¼	—½
Chart House .56	279	35¼	33	33¼	—1¾
ChathamMfg .72	30	9	8¼	8¾	+½
ChattemDrug .28	53	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
Chef Pierre	35	9½	9½	9½	
ChemedCorp .58	133	15	14¼	15	+¾
ChemclLeam .40	5	8	7⅝	8	+¼
Chesapeake Inst	29	5⅜	5	5⅛	+¼
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	561	81	75	80	+5
ChristnSec 6.39e	207	128	121	121	—3
ChurchsFChk .40	830	13	12	12	—⅞
CinnFinl .60b	105	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	—⅝
CircleIncSh 1.39e	17	14¼	14¼	14¼	
CitznSoRl 77wt		4½	4½	4½	
CitznsUtilA s	214	29	26⅝	28¾	+2½
CitznsUtilB 1.88	76	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1¼
Clark JL Mfg 1a	8	28	28	28	
Classifd Finl	15	1⅝	1	1½	+½
CleveTr Rlty	87	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	22	10½	9½	10½	+1
Clinton Oil Co	4471	2¼	2	2	—¼
Clow Corp .68	35	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
Coast Calamarn	64	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
Coastalind .20	71	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
Cobe Labs	111	18½	17	17	—1¼
CoburnOptic .34e	265	17	14¾	15½	+¾
CocaBtlgLA .74	825	17⅞	16¼	16¾	—1¼
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	12	35½	34	34	—1½
CocaBtlgMia .20	107	13½	13	13	
CocaBtlgMA .8	82	8⅝	6⅞	8¾	+1⅝
CocaBtlgCons .40	19	9½	9¼	9¼	—½
CocaBtlMidw .48	23	11	11	11	
Codex Corp	793	37¾	29¾	35	+5¾
Coheren Radiatn	428	11¾	9¾	11¾	+2
ColemanAm Cos	23	5½	5½	5½	
Columbia Corp	89	4⅞	3¾	4¼	+½
Com Share Inc	35	4	3⅞	4	
CombankCp .50a	18	11½	11⅛	11½	+¼
Combined Prop	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComClrgHse .29e	197	14¼	14	14¼	
Coml Shear .60a	42	25	22	25	+3
Comwlt NG 1.62	5	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
ComwlthNat Rlty	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ComwlTelPa 1.90	17	23¾	23½	23¾	+¼
Commun Ind .28	112	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+½
Commun Prop	291	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	+½
Compuscan Inc	234	8⅝	7⅛	8⅛	+⅞
Comput Automat	732	8⅛	6¾	7½	+⅞
CompuElSys .10e	118	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
Computer Mach	270	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Computer Usage	47	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅜
Computrvisn Cp	137	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Comtech Labs	402	9¼	6¾	8½	+1¾
Comten Inc	212	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
Conceptinc .07e	9	5¾	5	5	—¾
ConnNatGas 2.30	10	28½	26¾	28½	+1¼
ConsPapers 3	120	41¼	40	40¼	—1
ConsolTomak Ld	6	11½	11	11	—½
ConsumDist .12		4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
ContConvyEq .14	163	10¼	9	9¼	—1
ContlHairProd s	158	12⅝	10⅞	11	—1½
ContWest Ind	16	4¼	4	4	—⅛
ConwadCorp .53e	19	7¼	6¾	6⅞	—¼
CoquinaOil s	10	15	15	15	
Corco Inc .56a	14	12¾	12½	12¾	
Cordis Corp	73	44½	43	43½	—⅞
Cornelius Co .20e	80	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
CornwalEquit .40	25	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+¼
Cotton Petrol	26	6½	6½	6½	
Cousins Prop	185	3⅛	2⅞	3	
CraddTerry .40	56	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
CrawfordCo 1	36	19½	19½	19½	+¼
Cross Co	307	13¾	12	13	+1
CrownAmer .18		2¾	2¾	2¾	
CrumpEH .20	53	5½	5	5	
CullumCos .32	15	7¼	7	7	—⅛
Curnce Burns A	65	12½	12¼	12¼	
CurtisNoll .60	197	15½	14¾	15	+¼
Dairy Queen Str	47	4½	4	4½	+½
Daniel Intl .60	362	24¼	23¼	24¼	+1
Danly Mach .50	2	5½	5½	5½	
Danners Inc	15	3¾	3½	3⅝	
DartDrug .13	194	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	+⅜
Data 100 Corp	1033	16¼	14⅝	15⅜	+⅝
Datapoint Corp	464	19¾	18	19½	+1½
Datascope Corp	89	22	19½	21½	+2¼
DaytnMall 1.20a	24	21¼	21	21	—½
Debron Corp .60	12	10½	10¼	10¼	
DecisnData Com	258	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—⅝
DEKALB Ag .20	276	41⅞	41	41½	
Delhi Intl Oil	57	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
DelMontePrp .44	37	9	8½	8½	—⅜
DelaValRlty 1.32	35	8¾	8¼	8½	—⅜
DeLuxeCheck .56	1524	35¼	33½	33¼	—2
DensonWin 1.40	12	46¾	45¼	45¼	—½
Dentallov .07e	18	5½	5¼	5½	—⅛
Denv Rl Est .60a	3	7½	7½	7½	
DetrexChem .75e	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
DetIntridge .2a	27	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅝
Devcon Intl	23	4	3½	3¾	—¼
Diagnostic Data	162	9¾	9¼	9¼	
DiamonCoal .40a	207	10¾	9⅝	9¾	—1⅝
DiamCrysSlt .60	62	10	9½	9½	—⅛
Diamondhd Cp	22	3⅝	3¼	3½	—⅛
DiamSh pfE1.15	144	33⅞	31	31	—2⅝
DigitalComp Con	93	3¼	2½	2	+½
DiscountNY 5.98e	58	43	41½	41½	—½
Distribuco Inc s	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
DixonCrucible 1a	5	16¼	15¾	16	+¼
Docutel Corp	759	8⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—1
DoeSpun .15e	31	2¾	2½	2⅝	—⅛
DollarGenl .10e	476	5½	5¼	5⅜	+¼
Domain Ind .50e	9	6½	5⅝	6¼	+½
Donaldsoninc .66	65	14½	14¼	14½	+¼
DonovanCos .28	6	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
Dorchester Gas	3726	33	9⅝	9½	—¾
DoughrtyBr .20e	12	7½	7½	7½	+¼
Dow Jones 1	165	30	29½	30	+½
Dowdle Oil	235	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
Downe Commun	198	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+¼
DownenZler Knit	31	2¼	2	2	—⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	323	9	8½	9	+⅝
DuckwallStr .16	15	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Ducomun Inc 1a	14	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
Dunkin Donuts	464	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
Duriron Co .88	63	18¼	17¾	18	+⅜
DurrFillMed .14	98	8¼	6⅞	8	+1⅛
Dynatech Corp	21	9¾	9	9	—¼
ESL Inc	75	15	13½	15	+1⅛
Early Calif Ind	264	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Earth Sciences	101	7¾	7¼	7¼	—⅜
Eastmet Cp 1.20	382	18¼	17½	18	+½
EconomicLab .40	4308	32⅞	29¾	31¼	+1½
ElPasoElec .92	832	10	9¼	10	+¾
ElectProtAm .10	1	8	8	8	
Electron Arrays	216	4¾	4¼	4½	
Elkins Sinn	21	2⅝	2¼	2½	—⅛
Elscint Ltd	18	3	3	3	
Emersons Ltd	48	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+½
EnergyConv Dev	74	4¼	3⅞	4	—¼
Energy Ventures	186	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+½
Envirodyne	135	5¾	5¼	5¼	—½
Environ Resrch	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+⅛
EquityOil .68	126	16¾	15½	15¾	—⅞
Ethan Allen .55	56	17¼	16¾	17¼	+¼
Evans Inc .30e	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Exchange OilGs	275	10	9⅜	10	+⅜
Executive Ind	164	5¾	4⅞	5	—⅛
Extracorpl Med	166	14¾	13½	13½	—1
FB Truck Ln .12	15	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
Fabri Tek Inc	73	1¼	1¼	1¼	
FairLanes .10	177	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
Familian Corp s	11	3⅛	3½	3½	
Farinon Elec	459	14	10¾	13½	+3
FarmerBros .40	55	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
FedRltyinv .98e	8	10¾	10¼	10¾	+½
Fed ScrewW 1.20	23	17½	17½	17½	
FederatdCap .60	92	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
FedIncPvt .90e	191	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Fingerhut Corp	369	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
Finnigan Corp	98	16½	16	16½	+½
FstBostCp 1.25e	235	20	19¼	19½	—½
FstCap Cp 1.40	1	25	25	25	
FstCommerce 1	35	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
Fst Com Rlt .30p	42	6¼	6	6	—⅛
FstContRE 1 3.60	65	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
FstFarwest Cp	479	⅞	¾	¾	—⅛
FstMemRlt 1.89e	51	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Fst Natl Charter	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Fst RRBk Ga .48	18	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
Fitchbg GE 1.38	9	10¾	10½	10¾	
Flexsteel Ind .28	30	6½	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
Flickinger .70	32	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
FloridaCyp Gard	412	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
FloridGHR 1.36e	16	9⅞	9½	9⅝	—⅛
FloridMnaM .12e	39	7¼	6¾	7	+⅛
Floyd Ent .20	21	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
FoodTownStr .16	52	30	27⅝	29⅝	+2
Foodways Nat	719	6¼	3⅝	6	+2⅝
ForestOil .25e	906	10⅝	9	9⅝	—1¼
FotomatCp .03e	770	9¼	8½	9¼	+¾
FranklinCp .10e	5	3	3	3	
FranklinElec .28	37	9	8½	8½	—½
FraserMfg 1.11e	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
FredrkHerr .31e	50	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
FredHllvwd .20r	4	5¾	5½	5¾	+¼
FriendlceCr .06	463	25¼	24¼	24¾	—¼
Friona Ind	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
FrostleEntrp .16		3½	3½	3½	
FrozenFdExp .32	26	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
FullerHB .40	158	14	12⅝	13	+⅜
FultonNat .60	9	10¾	10¼	10¼	—½
FurrsCafe .28	182	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	+¼
Gates Learjet	87	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
GatewayTran .60	24	6¼	5¾	5¾	—⅜
GelcoFeld Cp .18	359	11¾	11¼	11½	—⅛
Gelman Inst	112	5⅜	5	5	—⅜
Gen Automation	889	10⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
GenAutoPts .60	94	23¼	22	23	+1
Gen Binding	128	15¼	14¼	15¼	+½
General Care	9	5	5	5	
Gen Energy .40e	711	17½	14⅝	15⅛	—2⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	190	4½	4	4⅝	
Gen Health Svc	81	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅜
GenShalePd .80b	24	10	10	10	
GenTelCal pf 1	32	10	9½	10	+½
GenTCal 56pf.90	7	8½	8½	8½	
Genova Inc	19	5⅛	5	5	—½
GilbertAssoc .60	193	18¾	17¾	17¾	—1¼
Gilford Inst .13	67	4½	4⅜	4⅛	
GoldenSial Fds	65	26	20½	26	+5¼
GouldsPump .120	5	39½	39½	39½	
GovEmpFin .16e	75	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
Grecoinc .05	92	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
Graham Magnet	150	8½	7¾	8¼	+¼
GraphicCont .40a	400	19¼	14	18½	+3⅜
Graph Scanning	70	5⅛	4½	4⅝	
GravesTrkLn .28	76	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
Gray Tool .16	373	19⅝	18	18	—⅝
GreatAmCp .50b	3	10½	10½	10½	
GtMidwest Cp	6	6¾	6¼	6¼	—¼
GreenMt Pw .20e	78	7	6½	6½	—½
GreggsFood Pd	24	3¼	3¼	3¼	
GreyAdvrtg .60	19	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
GuardlanPk .25a	29	6	5½	5⅝	+⅜
GulfEnergDev s	37	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
Gulf Interst .10e	44	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
HHC Mfg Rlty	156	1⅜	1½	1½	—⅛
HON Ind .28a	75	12	11¾	12	+¾
Hach Chem .10e	76	10	8	9½	+1½
Hahn EW .20	154	5½	4⅞	5½	+⅝
Hambrg Hamlet	2	3½	3½	3½	
HamlirBro Exp	49	6⅝	6	6	—⅜
HamilBroExp un	1	6½	6½	6½	—⅜
HamiltonBro Pet	159	13½	12¾	12¾	—¼
Hamilton InvTr	40	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
HandyDan Home	14	5	4⅝	4¾	
HennafrdBro .60	10	10	10	10	
Harper&Row .44	100	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
HavalamClg .40b	99	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Heath Tecna	25	8¼	8¼	8½	
Hechinger Co	11	4	3¼	3¼	—¼
HenredFurn .40a	52	18½	17½	17½	—¾
Hexagon Labs		6	6	6	
HexcelCorp .56	80	15	14½	15	+¼
HickoryFarm .20	87	8¾	8	8¼	
Hickory Furnitr	206	5	4½	4½	—½
Hisbee Co 1.40	6	14	13¾	14	+¼
HinesLumber 2	13	28	26½	27½	+1
HollywdPark 1	49	14¾	14¼	14¾	+¼
HomewdCp .04e	8	6	6	6	
HookDrugs .80e	69	16	15¾	16	+¼
HooverCo .68	394	13	12½	12⅝	—½
HorlzResrch .01e	32	4⅝	4	4¼	+⅛
Howell Corp	128	21¾	20	21¼	+1¼
HubingerCo 1.40	115	28½	26½	26½	—2
HudsnPPap .75e	15	20	18½	19	
Hughes Supply	21	10¾	10	10½	+¼
Hunt Mfg .32	109	12¾	11	12½	+1½
Hyatt Corp	772	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
Hyatt Intl	46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
HydraulicCo 1.44	10	14½	14¼	14½	+½
Hydrom Filt .10h	2	4½	4½	4½	
HysterCo .60a	475	15	14	15	+
IDS RltyTr wt	58	⅛	⅛	⅛	
IMS Int	208	8¾	7⅞	8	
IVAC Cp .10a	384	12	10¾	11	—1½
Identicon Corp	16	3¾	3¼	3¼	—½
Immuno Scienc	41	5¾	5¼	5¼	—½
Imodcoinc s	242	13	11¾	13	+1¾
IndepSq Sec 1.68	33	15¾	15¾	15¾	
IndianHead 1.12	10	19¾	19½	19½	—⅛
Ind Mfg Rlty	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Indpls Wat 1.70	35	20	19¾	19¾	—¼
Industl Fuels s	308	23¼	20½	20½	—3¼
IndustNucInc .06	833	5⅜	3¼	4½	+1½
Inforex Inc	173	4¼	3¾	3¾	—½
Informatn Int	147	10½	10	10	—½
Inform Magnet	51	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	+⅞
Instrument Lab	251	7⅛	5¾	7	+⅞
Intel Corp	1969	72¼	65⅛	70¼	+5⅛
Intercont Energ	225	13¼	12¾	12¾	—½
Intercrft Ind .20	3	7	6¾	6¾	—¼
Intrsttn Gs 1.28a	79	10½	9⅞	9⅞	—⅝
Int Alumin .20	24	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
IntBnkWash .25	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
IntBkWashA .25	14	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Int Basic Econ	71	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+½
Interplastics .20e	7	8	7½	8	+½
InterprovPipe 1	15	12½	12	12	—½
Intersil Inc	425	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+½
Invent Inc	25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
IowaSouUt 1.92	22	22¾	22½	22½	—¼
JBsBigBoy .06e	90	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	2	10	10	10	
JacobsonStrs .38	13	5	5	5	
JamesRiver .07e	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Jamesbury .60	209	21¼	19½	19½	—1¾
JasonEmpire .32	21	5	4½	4½	—¼
Jerrico Inc	481	45¼	41¼	44¾	+1½
Jensen Curtis	65	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
JohnsonEF .70	415	41	33	39¾	+6¾
Jones RB .36e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
JoslynMfg 1.12a	84	17¼	16¾	16¾	—½
Justinind .40	18	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
KMS Indust	851	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
KRM Petroleum	59	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
KV Pharm .20	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
Kaiser Steel 1.50	2301	41	36½	39½	+2½
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	52	20½	19¾	20	+⅜
Kalvar Corp	60	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
KamanCpA .80	45	16¾	16¼	16⅜	—⅛
Kaman Cp pf 1		17¾	17½	17½	—¼
Kampernds Am	364	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+⅜
KarProd .15e	149	18½	17¾	18	
KearnTrack .15e	460	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
KearneyNatl .48	29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
KeithClark .50e	34	10½	10	10¼	—¼
KellySvcs .20	86	13¼	12½	12¾	—½
Kenal Drilling	267	5⅝	5	5	—½
Keuffel Esser .48	12	14¼	14	14	—¼
Keydata Corp	32	2½	2¼	2¼	—¼
Keyes Fibre 1	37	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅛
Keystne Center	30	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
Keystoneint .36a	88	19	18⅞	19	
KeystoneOTC Fd	157	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	—⅞
Knape&Vogt .80	25	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	—½
Knudsen Cp .60	132	6½	6¼	6⅜	—⅛
Koger Propert	212	9½	8½	9½	+½
Koss Corp	173	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Kratos	44	7¼	5½	5½	—1¾
KruegerWA .56	38	7	7	7	
KuhlmanCo .50a	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Kulicke&Soffe	37	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
LMF Corp .20	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	
LTV Cp 78wt	270	2¼	2	2	—⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	57	8⅛	7½	7½	—⅛
LacledeStl 3	108	29	28¼	28¼	—¾
LakeSupPow .92	25	9	8¾	9	+¼
LancastColon .36	58	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
LanceInc .60	43	24½	24¼	24¼	—¼
LaneCo .40	72	19½	18½	18½	—1
LawrysFds .20	115	7¼	6¼	7¼	+1
LawsonProd .12	225	25	22½	24½	+2
LawterChem .34	429	13¾	12⅝	13⅞	+⅞
Lazare Kaplan	8	4⅞	4	4	—⅜
Leadville Corp	27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
LearPetrol s	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Leeway Mot .32a	66	10¼	10	10	
LeggPlatt .32	136	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
LevingsShip .45e	98	17¾	17	17⅛	—⅜
Lexitron Corp	110	5	4½	4½	—½
Liberty Homes	20	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
LilChamp Food	10	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
LimitedStrs .08	51	15¾	14½	14½	—1¼
Lin Broadcastg	178	6⅝	6	6	—⅝
LincnTelTel 1.60	11	23	22¾	22¾	—¼
LindbergCp .50	49	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
LiquidTransp .30	15	5	4⅞	5	
Little AD .30	3	7	7	7	
Loctite Cp .09	954	15⅜	13½	14¾	
Logicon Inc	21	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	21	9	9	9	
LongvwFib 6.80	13	120	117	120	+3
LoomisCo .10r	13	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
LaLdOffExp B	267	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
LouisvGE pf1.25	3	14	13⅝	14	
LouisvGE pf	26	21	21	21	
LowesCos .14	562	44	41½	42	+½
Lynden Transprt	347	18	14½	18	+3½
LyonMetal .80e	8	11½	11½	11½	
M&T Mfg 1.04e	45	8	7⅝	7¾	+¼
MCI Communcat	2515	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
MFY Ind .16	192	5⅝	4⅝	5	+¼
MGF Oil Corp	232	3⅛	3	3⅛	
MSI Data Corp	527	9¾	8½	9½	+1¼
MTS Systems .10	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
MacDermid .52	96	7½	6¾	6¾	—¼
Mack Stores .16	7	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
Macrodata Cp	68	7¼	7¼	7¼	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	186	11	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
Magma Energy	3	7⅛	7	7	—¼
Magma Pow Co	424	4⅞	4¼	4¾	
MagneticInt .02b	32	4⅝	4½	4½	
MajorRlty.05e	52	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
Mallinckrd In .40	584	52	49½	49½	—3
Managemt Assis	3010	⅝	½	½	—⅛
Manitowoc 1a	36	15½	15½	15½	
ManningGas Oil	143	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Marcus Corp	105	8¾	7	8½	+1½
Marine Colloids	23	11	10½	11	+½
Marion Corp	339	6½	5⅞	6½	+¼
MaritimeFr Car	374	9½	6⅞	8⅞	+1½
MarkProd .25e	127	8½	7⅝	8¼	+⅜
MarkTwnBnc .60		15¼	15¼	15¼	
MarketFacts .40	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
MarthaWhite .60	18	12¾	12¾	12¾	
MaryKay .16	204	21½	20½	20½	—¾
MauiLdPine .32	22	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
May Petrol	834	5⅝	4½	5⅛	+⅝
McCormick .40a	79	37	36½	36½	—½
McDowltEnt .10e	85	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅞
McMoran Expl	167	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	35	9¾	9¼	9½	+¼
Measurex Corp	590	21¼	19⅝	19⅞	
Medcom Inc	71	2½	2¼	2½	
Medtronic	813	41½	37	40½	+2¾
MerchanlsInc .80	13	12¾	12½	12½	—⅛
MerchntsNtl 15h	1	18½	18½	18½	—¼
Meridian Inv	22	2	1¾	2	+¼
Mervyns	293	40¾	37½	39¾	+2
Metex Corp	17	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
Metpath Inc	167	19½	17⅞	17⅞	—1½
MeyerFred .30a	94	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—¼
Microdata Cp	340	4¾	4	4½	+⅛
Microform Data	291	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
Microwave Semi	20	3½	2⅞	3½	+⅜
MidContral Prop	43	4¼	4¼	4¼	
MidTexCom .28	91	12½	12	12	—½
MidlandCap 1e	27	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
MidwestDist A	199	3¾	3	3¾	+¾
MidwinFidlty .44	8	9	9	9	
MidwGasTr 1.20	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
MillerRlty 1.22e	61	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
Miller Herm .24	14	6½	6	6¼	+¼
Millipore Cp .16	304	55½	55	55	
MilwProSpt .23e	1	3	3	3	
MineSafeApp .68	43	44	42	42	—2
Miner Ind	185	4⅝	3	4⅛	+1⅛
Mineral Enginrs	125	5	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
MinnstaFab .10e	452	7½	6¼	6⅞	—⅜
Minnesot Gs 1.60	59	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MissValGas 1.12	11	12½	11¼	11¼	—¾
MrsSmithsP .18	32	10½	10¼	10¼	
Mobile GsSv 1.24	17	12¾	12½	12¾	+¼
Modern Merch	439	10½	8⅞	9⅞	+1
ModularCom Sys	1147	17¾	14	17½	+3½
Moduline IntInc	47	4½	4⅝	4½	
MoguiCorp .32	144	17¾	16½	16¾	—1
Molex Inc	47	26½	26½	26½	
Monfort Colo	53	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
Monmt J Clb .50	2	12½	12½	12½	
Moore Corp 1.20	1807	48½	43	48	+¼
MooreProd .40	4	7¼	7	7	
Moore Sam .16	54	17½	17	17	—½
Moran Bros	51	3¾	3½	3½	
Morrisoninc .60r	226	25¼	24	24¼	+1¼
Mistng Wash	95	4	3¾	4	+⅛
Mostek Corp	2228	15	13½	13⅝	+⅛
MotionInd .03e	223	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+½
MotClubAm .14	32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
MuellerPaul .60b	7	8	7½	8	+½
Multimedia .32	61	13½	13½	13½	
MurphyMotF .20	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
MurrayMfg 1.07e	6	5	4½	5	+½
Myersind .10	33	4⅝	4½	4½	
Mylan Labs	14	3½	3½	3½	
NBT Corp 1	15	14½	14	14	—½
NET Corp	2	1¼	1½	1½	
NRG Inc	245	2½	2	2⅛	+⅛
NUS Corp A	13	11½	10	11	+½
NaChursInt .05h	65	8½	8⅝	8¾	
NarragCap .30e	57	5¾	4¾	5¾	+1½
NatByProd 1.20	30	12½	12½	12½	
NatConven Str	93	4⅝	3¾	4¼	+⅝
Nat CSS	1099	14¼	10¼	13½	+2¾
NatData Comm	45	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Nat Data Corp	567	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
NatGasOil .50b	21	9	8¾	9	
NatLiberty .10e	214	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
NatMineSvc .60	459	36½	32½	32¾	—3½
NatMobileConc		4	4	4	
Nat Patents	1126	8⅝	8	8	—½
Nat SecRes .60e	312	4	4⅝	4⅝	
NatTelephne s	82	14½	13¼	13¼	—1¼
NatUtilInd 1	31	9¾	9½	9½	
NatValveMfg .80	10	15¾	14½	15¾	+1¼
Nationw RE .79e	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
NeedhmHarp .56	52	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Neutrogena Cp	39	6	5¾	6	+⅛
NewAmFnd .14e	52	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
NewBruns Scien	43	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
NewHavWat 3.05	4	32½	32	32	—½
NJ NatGas 1.32	68	12½	12	12	—½
NowPennExp .28	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
NewellCos .50	59	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+⅜
NicoletInst .2 e	69	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+⅛
Nielsen A .36	1391	20⅝	19⅝	19¾	+⅜
Nielsen B .36	1233	21⅛	18½	20	+1⅛
Nobility Homes	10	4¾	4	4¾	+¼
NobleAffil .10e	436	21½	18¾	20¾	+1¾
NolandCo .64	39	15¾	15	15	—¼
Nord Resrcs	39	8½	8	8½	
Nordstrm Inc .40	74	23½	21½	21½	—1½
NorCaroNG .92	56	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
NorEurpOil .60a	40	29	28	28	—1
Noreast Pet .20r	62	7½	6⅞	7½	+⅝
NorStaBancp 1	65	9¾	9¼	9¼	—½
Northrp King .08	2036	25½	24	24¾	+½
NwstNatGas .76	152	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	52	7½	7	7½	+½
NwstFinInv .67e	40	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+¼
NwstPubSvc 1.70	47	17¾	17	17¼	+¼
Novell Cp .56	294	16	15¼	15¾	—½
Nuclear Dynam	278	12¼	11½	11½	—½
NuclearSvcs .20e	96	5	4	4⅞	—⅛
OceanDrExp .20	477	33½	25	30¾	—1⅜
Ocean Explor	157	10¼	9¼	9½	—¾
Ocean Oil&Gas	42	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
Offsh Logistic	849	13½	12	12¾	+¾
OgilvyMather 1	69	21½	19¾	20½	+¾
OhioFerroAl .60b	33	14¾	14¼	14¼	—¼
Oil Shale Corp	957	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	—¼
OldStone Mtg	8	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
OlympiaBrw .80	62	14¾	14¼	14¼	—½
Omaha Natl 1.5	13	18½	18½	18½	
OmniSpectra .15	50	4½	3⅞	4	+⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	50	8	6	8¼	+1⅛
Orbanco Inc	23	9¼	9	9	
OregFreezDry s	117	4½	3⅝	4½	+⅝
Ormont Drg Ch	196	6	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
Oshmans SportG	191	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	—⅛
OtterTailPw 1.56	108	18½	17¾	17¾	—¼
Overmyer Cp .28	25	4	4	4	
OwensMinor .32	6	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
OxfrdPendfix .60	8	12	11¾	11¾	
PVO Intl .60r	48	9¾	8¼	9⅞	+1½
PabstBrew 1	1677	31⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅞
PaccarInc .80e	363	21	20½	20¾	+¼
PacCoast Hold	49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
PacFarEast Lin	35	6¼	6	6⅛	—⅛
PacGamRob 1.36	127	26¼	24½	25¼	+¾
Pac Lumber 2.80	121	56	55	55½	
PacUnifSvc .20	18	24	24	24	
PacWestn Ind	23	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Page Airways	4	5½	5½	5½	
Pak Well Cp .32	6	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
PakoCorp .32e	54	9¼	7¾	9¼	+1½
Pamex Fds Inc	26	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
Pandick Press	74	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
ParkOhiond .50	33	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
Parker Drilling	1295	24¼	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
Paul Rever 1.31e	90	13	12½	12¾	—¼
Pauley Petrolm	167	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+½
PayLessDrug .40	178	13¼	12¼	13	+1
Pay N Pak .44b	163	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	—⅝
PayN Save .38	249	19¾	18¾	19¾	+¾
PaylessCosh .20	874	19½	17¾	19½	+1¾
PeachtreeDr .09r	41	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
PeaveyCo 1	178	16⅞	15½	16⅞	+⅞
PeerlessMfg .40	17	11	11	11	
Penn Corp	8	5½	5½	5½	
Penn Va 2	35	109	104	107	—2
PennEnterp 1.40	109	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	+¾
Pennz La Tx B	950	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅜
PennzOffshGs B	4482	9	8½	8½	—½
Penril Corp .01e	8	2	2	2	
PentairInd s	105	5⅛	4¾	4¾	—⅜
Pepsi CBWsh .40	46	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅜
PerryDrug Strs	20	5	4	5	+1
PetersonH&H .34	162	11	10¾	10¾	—½
Petrolite 1.10	229	71¼	68	71¼	+1
PetlFoneCp .60b	12	19¾	19¾	19¾	
PhysioContrl Cp	47	12½	12	12	—½
PiedmtAvia .30e	105	4⅞	4½	4½	
Pinkertons 1.25	692	40	37¼	37¼	—2¾
PioneerFood .10	113	7¼	7	7¼	
Pioneer HiBred	678	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+½
PioneerStdEl .20	9	7½	7¼	7½	
Pioneer Wstn	95	5	4½	5	+¼
PizzaInn s	865	12	10¼	11¾	+1½
Planet Oil M'n	472	4¼	3¾	4¼	+½
PollutnCont Ind	364	4	2⅞	4	+⅞
Polymer Mat .20	171	13¾	13¼	13¼	—½
Popell Bros .40	28	4	4	4	
PostCorp .56	24	6½	6	6½	+½
Pott Ind .68	170	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—⅞
Powers Reg .70	49	9	8	9	+1
PrecMetalH .63e	522	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+½
Precisn Castpart	15	9	8½	8½	—¼
PrestoProd .32	268	17⅝	15⅞	16½	+¾
PrestonTruck .32	81	24½	24	24	—¼
Preway Inc .48	1	5¾	5½	5¾	+¼
Prime Inc	79	6	5¼	5¼	—½
PrincetonCh Res	28	6	6	6	
Progressive Cp s	217	8½	6⅛	8⅝	+1¾
ProprlTrAm .15p	34	2¼	2	2	
PubSvcNCar .96	83	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	78	9	7¾	7¾	—1¼
Puritan Bennett	214	33¼	37	37	—1⅝
Putnm Duo Cap	76	4½	4⅛	4½	—⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20	22	14½	14	14	
QuakerChem .80	77	23¼	23	23	—¼
QualityInns Inl	96	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
QueenCasul .44b	39	12	11½	11½	—½
RLI Corp	41	4½	4½	4½	
RPM Inc .16	109	13½	12½	12½	—¾
Radiation Dyn	36	4½	2¼	4½	+1½
Ragen Precision	44	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
Rainbow Resrcs	347	7⅛	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	18	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Rapidata Inc	445	4⅝	2⅞	4	+1
Rapoca Energy	227	9	8¾	9	+¾
Ratner Corp .30	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
Raychem Corp	60	250	233	250	+17
RaymondCp .30b	6	8¾	8⅛	8¾	
Real Est Data		3¼	3¼	3¼	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	70	7¾	7¾	7¾	+½
Recognition Eq	456	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
Redactron Corp	39	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
Redken Labs	243	19⅝	17⅝	17¾	—1⅞
RegencyElec .40	2212	25	18¼	24¼	+5⅞
RelianceUniv .40	50	7½	7¼	7¼	
Research Fuels	98	1⅝	1½	1½	
ReserveOil Min	71	23	21½	22	—1
Reuter Inc	15	3¼	3	3	—¼
Revell Inc .40b	60	6½	6¼	6¼	
Rex Plastics .20e	9	7	7	7	
Rexco Ind .40		5	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
Reyn&Revn .32	316	23	22	22	—1
RichsInc 1.16	54	19	16¼	19	+¾
Riekes &Son .32	23	11¼	11¼	11¼	
RingsrndPd .04e	428	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
RivalMfg 1.40	854	37¾	34¼	36½	+1½
RoadwayExp .30	675	45	38¾	39¾	—6¼
Roberts John		3⅛	3½	3½	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	52	11¼	10½	11¼	+¾
Rocket Resrch	133	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
Rodac Corp	359	3⅞	2½	3	—⅞
Rollins Burd .52a	155	20¾	19¾	19¾	—¼
Rosemount .10e	44	17¼	16	17¼	+1¼
Rospatch Co .36b	6	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
Rotron Inc .25	2	11½	11¼	11¼	
Rouse Co	1625	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Royster Co .15e	751	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
RuckerPhar .25e	7	10¼	10	10	
RussellStover .56	911	15	13⅝	15	+1⅛
RoweFurn .08	31	6½	6	6	
RykoffSE .40	39	21	18½	21	
Ryland Grp .04e	431	10½	8⅞	10⅛	+1⅛
S&S Corp .04e	195	21¼	19½	19½	—1¼
SG Metals A	10	4	3½	3½	—½
Sandgate Corp	45	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+¼
SantaAnita .75e	110	6⅝	5⅞	6	
Saslow DL Co	109	10¼	9⅛	10⅛	+¾
SavannaFd 2.24e	52	18	17½	18	+½
Scherer RP .18	718	14	11	13⅝	+1
Scholl Inc .52	300	15	13½	15	+¾
Schulman .20e	252	9⅛	8	9¼	+1⅛
Scope Inc	1169	12⅛	7¾	11¾	+4
ScottiComml Cp	28	2¾	2½	2¾	
Scottish Inns Am	20	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Scotts Liq Gold	47	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Sea Pines	132	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	—⅜
Sea World	385	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	—⅜
Sealed Air	454	11¾	10¼	11	+⅝
SeawayFood .40	40	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+¼
Seeburg Ind .60b	76	2¾	2½	2¾	+¼
Selscom Delta	145	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Sensormatic	424	4	3	4	+1⅛
Sentry Mfg	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
Serv Merchand s	178	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
Servicemster .60	570	24¼	23½	24	—¼
SevenUpCo .72	724	35½	35	35¼	+¼
ShakleeCo .40	417	6½	6	6½	+½
Sheldahl Co	64	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
ShippersDisp .36	81	9½	8½	9¼	+¾
ShoneyBigB .20	77	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
Shop&Go .10r	10	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
Shorewood Corp	19	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
Sierra Rsrch		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Sigma Intl .20	173	30¼	29	30¼	+¾
Sigmaform Cp	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
SigmorCp A .80e	101	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	—½
Signetics Co	78	7½	7½	7½	
Simpsonind 1 s					
Skyline Oil	143	8½	7¾	7¾	—⅝
SnapOnTools .4	436	37	35	35¾	+1¼
SolidState Scient	275	10¼	8½	9	—½
Sonics Intl	1	19½	18½	19½	+1
Sonoco Prod .60a	72	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—½
Sonoma Vineyds	12	1	1¼	1⅝	
SorgPrinting .20	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Soundscriber Cp	457	4¾	4¼	4¾	+½
Source Cap .95e	218	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	58	22½	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
Southn Airwy	66	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Southn Bancp 1	21	19½	19	19½	+¼
SouthnConnGas 2	5	21	20¼	20¼	—¼
Southnl nd 1a	52	13¼	12	12	—1
SouthnNatNC .72	5	17½	17½	17½	
SouthnUnion Pd	487	22¾	20½	20½	—2½
SouthldPap .40	24	18	16⅞	18	+1⅛
Sthwst Airlines	58	4¾	4½	4½	
Sowst Factories	9	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
SowstGasCp 1	18	8	7¾	7¾	
Swstn Pet Ch .28	23	9¼	9¼	9¼	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	19	14	14	14	
SouwstnD rg .80	3	11½	11½	11½	
Spacelabs Inc	12	2¾	2½	2½	—¼
Spartan Foods	27	9¼	9	9	—¼
Spectra Physics	482	12¼	11	11¾	—¼
SpeidlNewsp .44	144	17½	16¾	16¾	—¾
Sta Rite Ind .70	48	8	7¾	8	
Stanadyne .92a	81	14½	13½	13½	—1
StdRegistr 1.20a	73	17¼	16½	17	—¼
Standun Inc	71	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
Stanle yHome .80	35	9½	9	9	—½
State Exploratn	3	9½	9	9	—½
Steak&Ale .05e	291	14½	13	13⅝	—1¼
Steak n Shak .24	112	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
Sterling Strs .20	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Stewart Info .70	19	5¼	5	5	—¼
S tewrtSandwch s	26	3⅞	3½	3⅝	—⅛
StorageTech s	1879	13½	12¼	12¾	—1⅝
Story Chemical	230	10½	9⅞	10⅛	
Stratford Texas	203	2⅞	2	2	—⅞
StrawbClth 1.20b	45		24	25	—1
SturmRuger .30	50	7¾	6¾	7¾	+1¼
SueAnnInc .30	66	7¾	7	7⅝	+⅝
Summit Energy	305	1	¾	¾	—⅛
SummitProp .87e	24	3½	3½	3½	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	74	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
S unstar Foods	97	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Supremo Eq	155	8¼	7⅝	7½	—¼
Survival Tech	64	11¾	11	11	—¾
Sycor Inc	350	13½	11½	12¾	+¾
SynerconCp .46e	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
SzaboFoodSvc	68	4	2¾	3¾	+1
TIME DC	27	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
Tab Prod .20	18	6¼	6½	6½	
Taco Bell	695	14⅛	12⅛	13⅞	+⅞
Tally Corp	272	4¼	3½	4¼	+1½
Tampaxinc 1.60a	1357	40½	33	38	—1¾
TaylorRental .20	30	13	12½	13	+½
Taylor Wine .60	295	17	16	16½	—1
Technicare Cp	739	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
TecumsPd 1.60a	29	34	33	33½	
Tele Comunicat	147	4	3⅛	3½	—½
Telecommun Ind	23	6½	6	6	—½
Telecredit Inc	42	4¾	4½	4⅝	
Telemed Corp	42	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+¼
Telescience Inc	853	4	4	4	+½
Tennant Co .56	24	27½	26	27	+1
Tenneco Offshre	544	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
TennecoOffsh un	2	128	128	128	
TennNatGas .80	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
Terra Resources	89	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+¼
Terrydal Rlt 1.48	5	10¼	10	10	—¼
TexFstMtg .20e	49	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
ThalhmrBro .62b	8	10¼	10	10	—½
Thermal Power		17½	17½	17½	
Thermo Electrn	96	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
Threshold Tech	343	10⅛	7⅛	9⅞	+2⅞
TiffanyCo .32	109	7	6½	6⅝	—⅛
Tipperary Corp	773	6⅞	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
Tolley Intl Cp	103	8	7½	8	
TonyLama .09e	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
ToroCo .50	42	12	11½	12	+½
Toth Aluminum	257	5¼	4½	5⅛	—¼
Towle Mfg .76	32	8½	7½	8½	+1
Transconti Oil	55	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
Transocean Oil	93	11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅛
Tremcoinc .64	18	8	7½	7¾	+¼
TriChemInc .24	94	14½	13½	14	—½
Triangle Corp	32	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Triton O&G	3552	4	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	37	24	23½	23½	—½
Tymshare Inc	2125	19½	14⅛	18⅛	+4
Tyson Foods	40	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅜
UA Col Cblvsn	36	11⅛	10⅝	10½	—⅜
UB Finl .52	12	7¼	7	7	—¼
UniCapital Cp	223	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
Union Planter	98	9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
UnionSplCp 1	30	13½	12¾	13	+¼
UnitArlThea .20a	116	11¼	9½	11¼	+1¾
Unit Cable Telev	351	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
US Sugar .2a	33	57½	56	56	—1½
US Surgical Co	391	8⅞	7¾	7⅞	
US TruckLin .80	39	12½	11⅞	11⅞	—½
UnitogCo .60	14	22½	22¼	22½	
UnivFoods 1.10	132	16	15	15¾	+¼
Univ Gas&Oil	31	2½	2½	2½	
UnivInstrmt .12a	329	12¾	10⅞	11½	—¼
University Patent	268	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	—⅝
UpprPenPw 1.72	22	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+¼
Utils Inds Cp	44	8¼	8	8	
VagabndMtr Hot	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Vail Assoc	59	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅜
Valleylab Inc	20	11½	11½	11½	
Valmont Ind	81	12½	11½	12	+½
VanDyk Resrch	71	13¼	12	13	+¾
VanSchaack .28	88	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+⅛
Vance Sanders	54	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+⅛
Vaughn Jack .32	45	27½	28½	29	—½
Velcroind .60	279	7	6⅞	7	
VeloBind Inc	125	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	—⅞
VentronCp .44	81	25½	24	24	—1½
Victoria Stations	510	17	14	17	+2
Viking Ind	354	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+1⅛
Vleont Chem	59	3⅛	2⅞	3	—⅛
Va Chemical .80	2	18½	18½	18½	
Va Intl	12	10½	10	10	—½
VisualGraphics s	22	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Visual Science s	33	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
Volume Shoe .34	78	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
WD 40 Co .88	22	14	13½	13½	—½
WadswthPb .10e	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Waldbaum s	10	6¾	6½	6½	—⅛
Walker Color		2½	2½	2½	
Walts nd .28	19	8¾	8½	8¾	+¼
WalterJim Inv	3	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
WalterJiminv un	5	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
Wangco Inc	512	6½	4¼	6⅛	+1⅞
Warner El .70	34	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+1
Warner Nail Cp	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
WashgtnGrp .20r	13	10½	10½	10½	
WashNatGs 1.08	168	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
Wash Scientif	52	3	2⅞	2¾	
Water Assoc .05e	75	31	28½	29½	—1
WausauPapr .60	6	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .06	44	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Weatherfcrd Int	83	7	6¾	6¾	—¼
Webb Co .68	5	13¼	12¾	12¾	—½
Webb Resrcs	201	7½	6½	7	+½
Weco Developmt	172	1¾	1	1⅝	+⅛
Weeden Co	22	10	9	9	—1
WeightWatc .20a	540	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—⅝
WeingartenJ .40	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
WellingtMg 1.10a	22	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅝
Welltech Inc	271	6¼	5¼	5⅝	—⅜
Welsbach Corp	34	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
WestCo .13	19	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Westcoast Pet Lt	102	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Wesin Digital	66	4½	3¼	3¼	—1
WestnGear .30	122	7¾	7	7¾	+⅛
WsmKyGas 1.32	2	13	13	13	
Wstn MarEl .30e	19	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
WestnMig Inv	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
WestnOil Shale	26	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
WestmorldCoal 1	1683	47¾	42¾	42¾	—5
Wetterauinc .60b	118	16	15½	15½	—⅛
White Shield	209	1½	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	175	6	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
Wiley &Sons .60	16	10	10	10	
Willamette .72b	317	19¼	18¼	19⅛	+⅞
WilliamsW .60a	64	20¾	17	20	+3
Wilson HJ	144	13¾	13½	13½	+¼
Wincorp .30	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Winns Stores .55	54	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
WinterJack .75	190	11¼	10½	10½	—⅝
WinterParkTl .32	140	7	6⅞	6⅞	
WisCentrlue .40a	5	12	12	12	
WiscPowLt 1.52	224	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅜
WiscRlEst .24e	12	2½	2½	2½	
WiserOil 3.85e	22	47	44	45½	+2
Wix Corp .28b	138	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
WolohanLum .10	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	
WolverPent .44a	13	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Woodbed Dan .24	21	8¾	8¼	8¾	+½
WoodwdLoth 1.25	120	22½	19⅞	21¼	+1⅜
Worthng Blochm	26	7¾	7¼	7½	—½
Worthingtn Ind	68	13¼	12½	12½	—¼
Wright WE .18	60	4⅞	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
WyomingNat .80	6	14	14	14	
Xonox Corp .2	83	22¼	20½	20¾	—1
YellowFrtSys .36	611	31¾	31	31¼	—¼
Younker Br 1.20e	22	16	15½	16	+½
ZionsUtahBn .80	44	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	827	6⅛	5¾	6	+⅜
Anglo AG 3.12e	461	56¾	53⅛	54	+⅝
Bayer AG 2.30e	9	51¾	51¼	51¼	—⅜
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	676	12¼	11½	11⅞	+⅛
Botswana Rst	38	⅞	⅞	⅞	
BrokenHillP .37e	16	8	7⅞	8	
BufelsfGld 2.24e	184	26¾	25	25¼	—⅜
Burman Oil .29e	1828	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
Canon Inc .29e	42	19¼	19	19¼	+⅞
Dai El Inc	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	670	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+¼
Dresdnr Bk 5.93e	9	102	98	98	—3
Fisons Ltd	236	8¾	8¼	8⅛	—¼
FreeStaGM 4.54e	575	39⅛	36	38⅛	+1½
FujiPhotoF .21e	83	13¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
GoldFieldSA .54e	123	47⅛	44¾	45⅛	+1⅛
Hitachi Ltd 1.40e	4	45½	43½	43½	—1½
HondaMotor .52r	31	45	41¼	44¾	+3¼
IDB Bkhldg .40h	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
KansaiEPw 1.17r	10	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
Kirin Brew .21e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
Kloof GoldM .92e	486	15¼	14½	14⅞	+⅛
MineralRes .57e	47	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
MitsulCo .40r	41	34¾	32⅞	34½	+1¼
NipponElec .41e	1	15	15¼	15¼	+⅛
PalaboMng 1.26e	14	12⅛	12¾	12⅛	+⅛
Philips Gloeiin	782	11½	10⅞	11	+⅛
Poigiets Plat	10	7⅞	7½	7½	—⅛
Pres B GM 3.36e	355	32	29½	31½	+1½
PresStyn G 1.75e	459	26⅝	23½	25¼	+1⅞
RankOrgan .11e	6358	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
StHelena G 2.82e	276	47½	43⅞	46	+2½
ShiseidADR .33e	6	45½	44	45¼	+½
TelefDeMex .79e	87	7¼	7¼	7¼	
TelefonDeMex B	12	7½	7½	7½	
TokioMarF .82e	80	99½	95¼	95¼	—2¼
TokyoShibEl .86e	9	19½	19	19	—⅛
ToyotaMot .21r	24	24	22½	24	+1
UnionCpLtd .51e	93	6½	6¼	6½	
Vaal Reefs 2.74e	568	40¼	37¾	38½	+¼
Welkom GM .72e	431	6	5¾	5¾	
WestDrletG 5.97e	628	68⅛	61¼	66⅛	+4⅞
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	463	27½	26	26⅞	+½
Wn Holding 6.19e	320	48	46	47⅞	+½

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual *disbursements based on the last quarterly* or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting *r—Declared or paid in preceding 12* months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called x—Ex dividend y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-dis—Ex distribution xr—Ex rights xw—Without warrants ww—With warrants wd—When distributed wi—When issued nd—Next day delivery.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¼s77	21	101	100¾	100¾	
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	102	73	70½	73	+2½
AirRed cv3⅞s87	27	75	74	74	—1
AlaBnco 10¼77	29	103	103	103¼	— ¾
AlaPw 9½s04	27	94	93½	93½	
AlaPow 9s2000	41	82¼	81½	81½	— ⅝
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	32	84	83	84	+2¼
AlaPw 8½s2001	27	77½	76½	75¼	—7¼
AlaPw 7¾s2002	3	73½	72½	73½	— ¾
AlaskIn cv6s96	100	75¼	75	75	+1
Alcynd cv5½s96	17	47¾	45½	47¼	+ ¼
AllsnMfg 8⅜s79	71	50½	49	50¼	+ ¼
AllnG cv... 94	22	84⅞	83	84	
AlldCh 9s2000	11	100	98⅞	100	+1½
AlldCh 8⅝s93	75	102¼	101	101½	+1¼
AlldCh 6.60s93	24	81¾	80¼	80½	—1⅛
AlliedPd 7s84	19	75½	73	75½	+2
AlldSt cv4½s81	79	103	101	103	+3
AlldSt cv4½s92	174	72	70	72	+2
Alld Su cv5⅞s87	22	41½	40⅞	41	
Alcoa 9s95	150	98⅞	97¾	98	+ ½
Alcoa 7.45s96	15	83	83	83	
Alcoa 4½s82	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	+1⅛
Alcoa cv5¼s91	181	98	97	97⅛	—1
Alcoa 3s79	3	84½	84½	84½	+2¾
AluCan 9½s95	28	98¾	95½	95¾	+1⅜
AluCan 4½s80	5	82	82	82	+ ⅛
AMAX 9⅞s2000	50	99¾	99¼	99¼	+1¾
AMAX 8⅛s84	25	99	99	99	
AMAX 8⅛s96	3	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
AMAX 8s95	83	90½	88⅞	90	+1⅜
AMAX 7⅞s78	45	99	96½	96½	—2
Amerce cv5s92	91	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
AmAirF cv6s90	18	87½	87½	87½	+3
AmAirlin 11s88	45	97	97	99	+2
AmAirl 10⅞s88	19	98	93½	98	+2⅛
AmAirlin 10s89	52	94	93	93	—2
AAirl cv4¼s92	187	44½	43	43½	— ½
ABrand 9⅛s77	325	105½	105	105½	
ABrand 8⅛s75	10	99 13-16	99 13-16	99 13-15	+1-32
ABrand 8⅛s85	235	99⅞	98½	99½	+1
ABrand 4⅝s90	3	62½	62½	62½	
AmCan 7¾2001	1	90	90	90	+3
AmCan 3¼s88	7	63	63	63	—1
ACenM cv6½s91	15	30½	29	29	—1½
AExpCr 6s77	1	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
AForPw 5s2030	79	45	42½	45	+3
AmForP 4⅞s87	115	58	55½	58	+2¾
AHoist cv5½s93	63	73	71½	72½	+1
AHoist cv4¼s92	41	89¼	85	86	+1⅛
A Hosp cv5s99	29	135	135	135¼	+1¼
AmInv 9⅝s76	64	98	97½	97½	— ½
AmInvt 8⅝s89	15	69	68	68	+ ½
AMFd cv4¼s81	33	78	77	77	— ½
A Medcp 9⅝s98	29	67½	65	67	— ½
AMedcp cv5s97	115	48¼	47	47	— ¼
AmMot cv6s88	413	63½	59	61½	+2¼
ASmelt 4⅝s93	10	65	62½	63½	
AmStrs 9⅞s90	13	101½	99½	99½	—1½
AmSug 5.30s93	23	68⅛	67⅝	67¾	— ½
ASug 5.30s93r	12	68⅛	68	68	
ATT 8.8s2005	2055	100½	99⅝	100¼	+ ⅜
ATT 8¾s2000xw	2097	100⅞	100⅛	100¾	+ ¼
ATT 8.70s2002	45	99⅞	99	99¼	+ ¼
AT&T 8⅛s07	1272	102½	97⅞	98⅞	+1
AT&T 7¾s82	873	99⅞	98⅞	99¾	+ ¾
AT&T 7.75s77	251	102	101½	102	+ ½
AT&T 7⅛s03	108	85	83	84	
AT&T 7s2001	227	84¾	82⅝	83⅞	+ ½
AT&T 6½s79	170	95¾	94½	95¼	+1
AT&T 4⅜s85	103	75	73⅞	74⅝	+ ⅜
AT&T 3⅞s90	113	62⅞	60	62	+ ⅞
AT&T 3¼s84	58	68¾	68	68¾	+1¼
AT&T 2⅞s87	82	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
AT&T 2¾s75	217	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	
AT&T 2¾s80	117	79⅞	78⅝	79⅛	+ ⅝
AT&T 2⅝s82	40	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ½
AT&T 2⅝s86	131	60	59½	59¾	— ¼
Amfac cv5¼s94	179	65	65	65	+ ⅞
Ampex cv5½s94	385	45	41¾	44½	+2⅛
Anheu 9.20s05	125	102	101¾	102	
Anheusr 6s92	2	77	77	77	
Anheu5.45s91	25	75½	75½	75½	+1½
ApcoOil 5⅛s81	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	74	58¼	57	58¼	+ ¼
APL cv5¾s88	33	81	78	79	—2
AppalPow 9s75	12	99⅞	99 25-32	99 25-32	
AppalP 8⅝s76	47	101¾	100¾	100¾	
Appal P 7⅛s79	16	92⅛	90⅛	90½	—1½
ARASv cv4⅝s95	115	71	66½	70	+2¾
ArcoPip 8.7s81	215	103¼	101⅛	103¼	+1⅛
ArcoPip 8s82	319	100½	99	99⅞	+ ⅞
Aristar 9⅛s89	92	74	67	72½	+6⅞
ArizPSv 9⅛s82	1039	100	99	99⅞	+ ¼
ArizPS 7.45s02	14	80¾	77½	80¾	+5¾
Armco 8.25s75	75	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Armco 5.90s92	5	73	73	73	
Armco 4.35s84	5	75	75	75	+1⅜
Armr 9⅞s2000	2	99	99	99	— ¾
Armour 5s84	21	67½	64⅞	64⅞	
Armour 5s84r	2	64⅞	64	64	
Armr cv4½s83	7	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
ArmR cv4½s87	17	54½	53½	54	— ½
AshOil 8.65s2000	65	94	93	93½	— ½
AshlO cv4¾s93	75	63½	61⅜	62	—1⅝
AssoCp 9¼s90	11	89	89	89	
AssoCp 8⅝s77	25	100	100	100	
AssoInv 7⅜s85	40	74¾	74	74	—1¾
AssoInv 5⅛s79	5	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
AssoInv 4⅞s85	3	60	60	60	+1
AssoInv 4⅞s75	12	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	
AssoInv 4⅞s83	8	60	60	60	+1
AtchT&SF 4s95	10	52⅞	52¼	52¼	
Atchison 4s95st	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
AtlcoM 6¼s82	20	45⅝	45	45	
AtRch 8⅝s2000	25	95¼	94¾	95	—2¾
AtlRich 7⅝s03	31	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	
AtlRich 7s76	135	100	99⅞	100	
ATO cv4⅜s87	6	49	47½	49	+2
AvcoCp 7⅞s93	104	51	49¼	51	+1
AvcoC cv5½s93	105	42	38	39⅝	+ ½
Avco Fin 11s90	30	99	97	99	+2
AvcoFin 9⅛s89	5	99	99	99	— ½
AvcoFin 9⅛s90	2	88	88	88	+3
AvcoFin 8⅛s77	132	100¾	99½	100¾	+ ⅜
BallGE 10⅛s83	51	106¾	105	106⅛	+ ¼
BallGE 10s82	178	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+1⅛
Bell GE 8⅛s75	42	100⅛	99 25-32	99 25-32	—7-32
B&O 11s77	21	105	104¼	104⅛	
B&O cv6½s97	11	120	118	118	+ ¼
B&O cv4½s10	65	61	60	60	— ½
B&O cv4½s10A	8	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
B&O 4s30	10	75⅛	75¼	75¼	— ⅞
BangP cv8¼94	35	57	52½	52½	—4½
BangP 5⅜s92	16	63	62	62	
Bk Cal cv5½s96	31	71⅞	71	71⅞	+ ⅞
Bk NY cv5½s94	114	88¼	85⅞	87¼	+1¼
Bankam 8⅞s05	381	97	96⅛	97	+ ⅜
Bankam 7⅞s03	6	84¼	84⅛	84¼	+ ¼
BankTr 8⅛s99	5	89	89	89	
BankTr 6⅞s78	10	95	95	95	
Barnel cv8½98	152	32¼	30	32½	+2½
Bax Lb cv4¾s90	75	135½	132	132	—2½
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	80	135½	131½	136½	+1½
BaxLab cv4s87	6	285	274	274	—11
Beau cv4⅛s75A	20	57	57	57	
Beaunt cv4⅛s90	1	60	60	60	
Beclon cv5s89	57	85½	81½	81½	—1½
Becton cv4⅛s88	49	93½	91½	91½	—3
Beech cv4½s93	59	59	57½	57½	—1½
Belco cv4¾s88	80	60½	57¾	57¾	—1¼
Belden cv8s90	57	90	87¼	89	+2
BellTPa 9⅛s14	89	105	104	105	+ ½
BellTPa 8⅝s05	124	99¾	98¾	99½	+ ¾
BellTPa 7⅛s13	55	85	83⅞	84	
BellTPa 7⅛s12	10	81	81	81	+1
BellTPa 6⅞s79	12	95½	90½	95¼	+ ¼
Bendix 9⅛s81	146	103¼	101½	102½	—1
Bendix 6⅝s92	12	78	74⅞	78	+2
BenefCp 9⅛s79	4	104	104	104	+ ¾
Benef 9⅛s75-78	96	103	101½	102½	— ½
BenefCo 8⅛s76	270	101⅛	101	101	— ⅛
Benef 7.45s2000	21	80	79⅝	80	+2
BenefFin 5s77	11	94	93⅜	93¾	+ ⅜
BenfFin 4⅛s81	10	83½	83¼	83½	— ½
Berkey cv5⅞s85	27	45¼	44	44	
Beth Stl 9s2000	43	101⅛	100	100⅝	+ ¾
BethSt 8.45s05	207	96⅞	95⅞	96⅛	+ ⅞
BethStl 4½s90	25	64½	64½	64½	
BlackD 8.45s85	5	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ½
BlackD cv4s92	2	330½	330½	330½	+ ½
BobieB cv5½s91	5	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
BoisCas 10s75	146	100 15-32	99¾	100	+7-32
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	50	103	102	102½	+ ½
BorgWAc 9⅛s75	43	100½	99⅞	100⅛	+ ⅛
BorgWAc 7⅞s91	16	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	
viB&Me 6s70f	270	52	48⅛	49	—4
viBosM 4½s70f	66	20	17½	20	—1½
BosEd 12⅝s79	184	107	105⅛	106	
Braniff 11⅛s87	18	97½	96½	96½	—3
Bran 5⅛s85xw	12	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
BrkUnG 9¼s95	4	90⅛	90	90	— ⅛
BrkUnG 8⅛s79	3	80½	80½	80½	—3
BrkUnG 4⅞s83	8	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅞
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	47	96	95½	96	+ ¼
BrwGo 9⅞s2000	1	99½	99½	99½	— ⅞
Bruns cv4½s81	22	74	74	74	
Budd cv5⅞s94	51	59	58	58½	+ ¼
BudgetCap 6s10	12	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Budgetind 6s88	33	42½	41	41	—1½
Bulova cv6s90	17	57⅛	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
Burl In cv5s91	45	81½	80¾	81¼	+1¼
BurlNor 8⅛s96	25	87¾	86¾	87¼	+ ½
BurlNo cv5½92	39	89	88⅛	88½	— ½
CabCabF 8⅛s81	102	47⅛	46½	46½	—1⅝
CaesrW 12⅛s90	69	77½	75	77	+1
CanPac 4sperp	33	45½	44⅜	45	+ ½
CarcPwLt 7⅞s	8	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	—3⅛
CarTT 9⅞s2000	6	99	97⅞	99	+4
CaroTT 8.10s03	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—3⅛
CarTT cv5¼s28	37	75	74⅞	74⅞	+ ½
Carrior 7⅛s98	5	75⅛	74⅞	74⅞	+1⅝
Carier cv5⅛s89	50	65¼	64½	64½	
viCarlh 4s81f	1	30	30	30	+10
CashCk cv5⅛s94	120	74¾	72	74	+2
CaterpT 8⅛s79	45	99¾	97¾	99¾	+1¾
CalerT 8.60s99	41	93½	98	98	
CaterpT 8⅝s82	141	102	101½	102	+ ¾
Celanes cv4s90	45	57½	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
Celanes 3½s76	25	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅞
Cencoln cv5s96	131	44	43	43	— ½
Cenco cv4½97	41	38½	37⅛	37⅛	—1
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	55	22	22	22	
CentTel 9¼s95	5	95	95	95	
CenTeleph 8s96	12	83	81⅛	83	+1
CenTUr 8.1s96	18	84	81	81	—4½
Champ cv4½s84	5	73½	73½	73½	+1
Chart NY 7s79	2	94	94	94	+1¾
Chas B cv4⅞s93	237	73	70⅛	71½	+1
ChaseCp 9.75s99	640	98⅛	97½	97⅝	— ¾
Chas C cv6½s96	799	78½	76	76⅛	— ⅞
ChseMlg 7⅛s78	237	62¼	59	62¼	+1¾
Cnse Mig 7⅛s83	422	38	35½	35¾	+ ¾
ChasM cv6½s96	205	33	31⅝	32½	+1
Chelse cv10s90	25	77	76	76½	+ ½
Chemelrn 9s94	26	94½	93	93½	+ ½
ChmNY 7.80s82	21	94½	94⅛	94⅛	
ChmNY 6⅞s83	10	92½	92½	92½	+1¾
Ch NY cv5⅞s96	61	67	65⅞	67	—1
ChmNY cv5s93	196	63¼	63	63	—1
ChesOh 4⅞s92	6	60	58	58	—2
ChesOh 3½s96D	2	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
ChesOh 3½s96E	12	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+ ¼
ChePoMd 8⅛s09	11	99	99	99	
ChePoMd 7⅞s12	14	80⅛	80	80⅛	+1
ChePoMd 6⅞s79	5	95½	95½	95½	+1½
ChPotVa 8⅛s09	55	95½	95	96¼	— ¼
ChPotVa 6⅛s78	15	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅜
ChB&Q 3⅛s85	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
CMStPP 5s55f	32	13	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
CMSP 4⅝s19F	8	26⅝	24	26⅞	— ⅞
CMSP 4s94	5	35	35	35	— ½
ChTH ref94	1	29⅞	27⅞	29⅞	—1⅜
ChrisCft cv6s89	55	47	45½	46½	+1
Chrysir 8⅞s95	109	71	65⅞	71	+4½
Chrysler 8s98	234	64½	59⅞	62⅞	+3½
ChrysFin 9s76	269	99½	98¼	98⅝	— ⅞
ChryF 8.35s91	88	68	67½	67½	
ChryF 7.70s92	5	63½	63½	63½	
ChryFin 7⅞s86	50	64	61⅛	64	+3

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ChryFin 7s79	162	81¾	81	81½	+ ½
CinG&E 4⅛s87	3	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
CIT Fin 8.85s82	114	101½	101	101½	+1
CIT Fin 7⅛s81	4	94	94	94	
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	66	98¾	97¾	98¼	— ⅜
Citicorp 9.7s89	2796	98⅛	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅝
Citicorp 6⅛s79	128	94	93	94	
Citicorp 6⅛s80	11	95½	93½	95½	+3¼
CitsSvc 7.65s01	2	85	85	85	+4½
CitiesSvc 7s78	31	98	97⅝	98	+1
CitiesSvc 6½s97	6	72	72	72	
Cities Svc 3s77	18	93	92¼	93	
CityInv 8⅛s91	5	64⅛	63¾	64⅛	+3
City Invst 8s91	61	61½	61⅛	61½	+ ¼
City In cv7½s90	125	71	68½	70½	+2½
ClarkEq 9s82	120	101½	100⅝	101½	+ ⅝
ClrkECr 10⅛s79	17	105¾	105⅛	105¾	+ ⅜
ClrkECr 8.8s76	87	102	101	102	+1
viCCCS 4½s77	17	10⅛	10	10	
ClevEl 9⅛s09	102	99¼	98⅝	99	
ClevEllll 9s75	54	101	100	100	
ClevElll 8⅝s05	31	96	94⅞	96	+3
ClevElll 8⅛s91	5	91	91	91	+1
Cluett cv4½s84	5	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
CMI In cv4½92	242	39½	38	39½	+1½
CNA Finl 8⅛s95	84	71¼	70⅞	71¼	+ ⅞
ColuGas 9⅞s99	4	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ½
ColuGas 9⅛s89	71	99	98½	99	
ColuGas 9⅛s95	35	94⅝	93½	93⅞	+ ⅝
ColumGas 9s94	40	91¾	90	91¾	+ ¾
ColuGas 8⅜s95	16	90¼	90⅛	90¼	+ ¼
ColuGas 8⅛s96	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—1⅞
ColGas 7½Mar	5	80½	80½	80½	—1⅛
ColGas 7½Jun	20	81½	81½	81½	— ½
ColGas 7½Oct	2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
ColuGas 7½s86	2	79½	79½	79½	
ColuGas 5⅝s85	8	73	72¾	73	+ ¼
ColumGas 5s82	13	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
ColuGas 4⅞s81	15	80	78	80	—1⅛
ColuGas 4⅞s83	6	74¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅜
ColuGas 3⅞s77	5	91	91	91	
ColPict cv5¾s94	308	57½	55	55	—1
ColPict cv4¾s87	125	58	55½	57	—1
ColuSOE 11s83	49	105⅝	105	105	
ColuSOE 8s76	63	100⅛	99½	100	+ ⅛
Colu SOE 7s79	5	89	89	89	+ ⅝
ColwMr 8.20s80	78	41	39½	41	+ ½
ComlCr 8¾s91	21	85⅞	85	85⅞	+4⅞
ComlCr 8s81	6	94	93¾	94	+ ¼
ComlCr 7⅞s78	63	99½	98¼	99½	+1½
ComlCr 7s79	2	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
ComlCr 6⅞s77	135	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	— ⅛
ComlCr 6⅞s79	5	92½	92½	92½	
ComSo cv4½s91	65	66	65¼	65½	— ⅛
ComwEd 9s79	188	103⅝	103	103⅝	+ ½
ComwEd 8⅝s05	337	95⅞	94⅝	95⅞	+1¼
ComwEd 8⅛s80	10	103	103	103	+ ¼
ComwEd 8s75	64	101	100¼	100¼	
ComwEd 8s03	74	86	83	83	—2½
ComwEd 7⅝s76	58	101	100	100⅝	+ ⅝
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	20	79	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
CmwEd 7.55s79	17	97	97	97	+ ⅞
ComwEd 7⅛s78	8	98¼	98	98¼	+ ½
ComwEd 3s77	38	93¼	92⅛	93¼	+ ⅝
ComwEd 3s78	2	87	87	87	—1
Com O cv4½92	42	49	46½	47	—2¾
CompSc cv6s94	189	44⅝	43	43⅝	+ ¾
Conn M cv6s96	33	62	61	61	+1⅜
ConEd 9⅜2000	111	79⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ¾
ConEdis 9⅛s04	245	77	75	75⅛	—1⅝
ConEd 8.40s03	129	71	69¼	70	—1
ConEd 7.90s01	239	67⅝	65⅞	67	+ ½
ConEd 7.90s02	79	68¼	65⅞	65⅞	—2½
ConEdis 7⅛s03	103	65½	64½	64½	— ¾
ConEdis 5s87	65	56	53½	53½	— ¼
ConEdis 5s90	80	51	48⅞	50⅞	+ ⅞
ConEdis 4⅞s90	25	46¾	46½	46½	—3⅝
ConEdis 4⅞s93	118	44	43	43	—1
ConE 4⅞s92W	14	44½	43½	43½	+ ½
ConEdis 4s88	69	45¾	45⅛	45½	— ⅝
ConEdis 3½s83	1	55	55	55	— ¼
ConEdis 3⅝s82	4	59½	59	59½	+ ¾
ConEdis 3⅝s85	11	48½	48	48½	+ ½
ConEdis 3⅛s81	6	65⅞	64¼	64¼	—1⅜
ConEdis 3s79	4	76	76	76	+2¾
ConEdis 3s81	10	64⅞	64	64⅞	+ ⅞
ConEdis 2⅞s82	24	57	57	57	
ConEdis 2⅞s77	4	90	89½	90	
CoNGas 9s95	29	97¾	96⅞	97¾	+1¼
ConNG 8⅛s99	10	92	92	92	
ConNG 8⅛s94	2	89	89	89	
ConNG 7⅛s95	10	86¼	86	86	
ConNG 7⅝s94	5	86½	86	86	+ ¾
Con NG 7⅛s98	3	81¾	81¾	81¾	—2¼
ConNG 4⅞s82	3	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1¾
ConNG 4⅜s86	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
ConPw 11⅞s94	35	103	100¼	103	
ConPw 11⅛s82	34	104	102	103	—1
ConPw 8⅝s76	136	101	100	100⅝	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	49	76⅛	74½	75	
ConsP 8⅞s2003	43	76	76	76	+2
ConPw 7⅞s99	10	68	68	68	+1
ConsP 7⅛s2001	25	67½	67½	67½	+4¾
ConPw 6⅞s98	10	61⅞	61½	61⅞	+ ½
ConPw 6⅝s98	12	60⅛	59½	60⅛	— ⅛
ConPw 5⅞s96	5	54½	54¼	54¼	— ¼
ConPw 4⅞s91	5	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅜
ConPw 4⅜s88	5	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
ConPw 2⅞s75	45	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅝
ConAir cv3½92	100	39	37	37¼	— ¾
ConCan 8.85s04	1	97	97	97	
ContllCp 10s89	302	100½	99	99½	—1½
ContllCp 6⅛s79	61	93½	91½	92¼	+ ¼
ContllRlt 7⅛s79	48	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
ContOll 9⅞s99	30	101	100⅛	100⅛	—4½
Cont Tel 9⅛s75	162	100⅛	100 1-32	100 1-16	—3-16
ContDat 5⅛s87	9	63	63	63	
CoopL cv7½91	1	51	51	51	+1
CoopL cv4½92	185	31¾	30	31⅛	+ ⅝
CopwStl cv5s79	26	106	104⅝	105	— ⅝
Corn Pd 5⅜s92	22	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅝
Corn Pd 4⅞s83	8	77	74½	74⅞	—3
CornG 8.65s80	64	102	101½	101½	— ½
CousInM 6.5s82	80	34	33	33½	— ¼
Crane Co 7s93	12	73	72⅞	73	—1
Crane Co 7⅛94	98	73⅞	71⅝	72⅛	—1⅛
Crane cv5s93	52	198	191	195	+3
CreditFin 8s92	15	66½	66	66	— ½
Crescl cv5⅛s80	20	68	67⅝	68	+1
CrockN 10s94	248	100⅝	100⅛	100½	
CrocN cv5⅝96	69	71	70	71	+1⅜
CrwnCk 4⅜s88	5	65	65	65	—1
CrwnZel 9¼s05	15	99½	99	99½	+ ¼
CrwnZ 8⅞2000	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ¾
CyprusM 8⅞s85	20	100	100	100	— ¾
DanaCp 9s2000	12	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
Dana 7.30s96	28	77	77	77	—3¾
Darlin cv4½97	121	86½	84⅛	86	+2½
Dayco cv6½96	96	64	63½	64	+ ½
Dayco cv6s94	34	56	55	55	
Dayco cv5¾94	2	51½	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅝
DaytPLt 10⅝81	20	104	103	103	— ⅞
Deere 8.45s2000	9	96	96	96	
DeereCo 7.9s87	21	97⅞	96¾	97⅜	+ ⅝
DeereCo 4½s83	17	74⅛	73½	74⅛	+1
DeereCo 3⅛s77	5	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	
DeereCr 8⅞s75	41	101¾	101	101	
viDLW 4s-6s42f	2	7½	7½	7½	
DelmPL 9⅝s83	17	100¾	100	100	— ⅝
DelmPL 6⅝s97	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
DelMo cv5¼s94	72	74	72	74	+2
D&RG 4½s2018	2	60½	60½	60½	
D&RG 3⅞s93	1	60½	60½	60½	+1
DetEd 12⅝s82	41	109	108⅛	109	+ ⅞
DetEd 12⅛s79	39	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛	+ ¼
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	39	84¼	82⅞	84	
DetE 9.15s2000	6	77½	76½	76½	—3
Det Edis 9s99	11	76⅞	75	76⅞	+1¾
DetE 8.15s2000	19	69	68⅝	68⅝	—1⅝
DetEdis 8⅛s01	25	69½	68½	69	— ½
DetEdis 7⅛s03	53	67	65⅞	66	—1
DetEdis 7⅝s01	10	63½	63½	63½	— ½
DetEdis 7s76	78	99½	98	98	— ⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	10	55½	55½	55½	— ⅝
DetEdis 6s96	29	55½	54	55	+ ½
DetEd 3⅝s76	4	94	94	94	
DetEd 3⅛s80	59	70½	70	70½	+ ½
DetEd 2⅞s84	2	54	54	54	
Diel Fin 8¼s89	2	80	80	80	+1⅞
DiGior cv5⅛s93	16	55	53⅞	55	+4
DigHE 9⅝2000	20	98	98	98	— ⅞
Dilingh cv9⅛99	23	95⅛	95	95⅛	+3½
Dilingh cv5⅞94	42	55⅞	55½	55⅞	
Diverin 9⅞s91	41	59⅛	58	59⅛	+1⅛
Divrin cv5⅛s93	10	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
Dow 8.90s2000	70	100½	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Dow 8.75s2000	131	100	98½	99⅛	+ ⅝
DowCh 8½s05	43	96⅝	96⅛	96½	+ ¼
DowCh 7⅛s03	4	83	83	83	—6½
DowCh 6.70s98	5	79	79	79	— ⅛
DowCh 4.35s88	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	
DowCorn 9⅝s05	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
DPF cv5½s87	61	55	53⅝	54⅞	+1⅛
duPont 8.45s04	159	99⅞	97½	99⅛	+1¼
duPont 8s81	673	101½	100⅞	101⅛	+ ¼
DukePw 13s79	268	109⅝	109	109¼	+ ⅛
DukePw 9⅝s04	149	96¾	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅛
DukePw 9½s05	83	93¾	92⅛	93¼	+1¼
DukePw 7⅞s02	20	79⅛	77½	77½	—2⅛
DukePw 7⅞s03	15	77	75¾	77	+4⅞
DukePw 7⅝s01	18	73	72	72	— ½
DukePw 7⅜s02	15	73	72⅞	72⅞	+ ¼
Duplan cv5½94	57	28½	27	28½	
DuqLt 8⅞s2000	18	96⅛	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	28	100⅞	100⅛	100½	—1½
DuqsnLt 5s2010	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+2
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
DuqsnLt 2⅝s79	3	82	82	82	+1¼
East AL cv5s92	248	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
East A cv4⅞93	90	40	39¼	39¼	— ¼
EG&G cv3½87	6	57⅛	57½	57½	+ ⅜
ElPa cv8½s95A	50	96	94⅞	95½	+1½
ElPaso cv8½95	15	98¾	97	97	—1¼
ElPas cv6s93A	42	72	71½	71⅝	— ⅜
ElPaso cv6s93	4	70½	70	70½	—1
Englhd cv5¼97	68	84⅛	83	84	+ ½
EquitGs 9⅝s95	6	100	98	98	—2
EquitL cv6½90	20	70⅛	69⅞	70	
viErie 5s2020f	18	5	3⅞	5	+1
viErie 4½s15f	5	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
viErie 3⅛s90f	45	13	11½	13	+2½
viErie 3⅛2000f	9	14	11	14	+2
Essex cv5⅞s96	20	93¾	93	93¾	+ ¼
Esterl cv6¼s95	15	52	52	52	
Evans cv6¼s94	223	49⅞	47½	49	+1½
Exxon 6½s98	107	81¾	80⅞	81¼	+1½
Exxon 6s97	140	77¾	75½	77⅛	+2⅛
ExxnPipe 9s04	193	102¼	100½	102	+ ¾
Fairch cv4⅞92	193	47¼	45⅛	45⅛	— ¼
FamFin 4⅞s90	7	36	36	36	+2
Farah cv5s94	3	49⅛	49	49⅛	+2½
Fedders 8⅞s94	87	61	60	61	+2⅞
Fedders cv5s96	187	39⅛	38½	38½	— ½
FdNMt cv4⅞96	1768	93¼	88⅝	91	+1
FdPac cv5⅛s87	55	119	115	115	+3
FedDStr 8⅞s95	4	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—3
FedDStr 7⅝s02	5	85	85	85	+1½
Fibrbd cv6⅛s98	32	77	75¾	77	+1
Fibrbd cv6⅞s93	5	54	53⅞	54	
Finan 10⅛s90	52	100⅛	100	100	—1
Firestne 8⅛s83	70	103½	102	103½	+2⅞
Firestne 3⅛s77	5	91⅞	91¼	91¼	+1
FstChiCp 6⅞s80	9	92	91	92	+2
FstChlCp 6⅛s78	13	93¾	93½	93¾	+ ¼
FstIntBn 9⅞s99	33	101	100⅛	101	
FstIntBnc 9s83	33	102	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
FsINOr 7⅞s78	4	97	97	97	
FstNBos 8s82	169	99¼	98⅛	99¼	+ ⅞
FstNBos 7.6s81	77	97	95¾	96⅞	+1
FstNBos 6⅝s80	5	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅝
FstNBos 6⅝s79	6	95¼	95	95	
FstNStB 7.2s79	5	93	93	93	+1
FstPen cv7s93	76	60¾	59½	60	
FstSec 10⅛s99	357	103	100	100½	—2⅞
FstSecur 7s79	6	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
FstUnR cv7s91	3	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
FstWisc 8⅛s96	79	76	75	76	—4
FWisNB 6.8s80	19	86	83⅛	86	
Fischb cv4⅞s97	24	75½	73⅞	75½	+3½
FishFd cv6½s94	16	78	77⅛	78	+3
FlexiV cv4⅞s97	19	62	61⅝	61⅞	+2⅝
FlaPLt 10⅛s87	353	105¼	102½	105¼	+2⅝
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	190	101⅞	99½	100	—1½
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	46	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	+ ⅞
FlaPwLt 6⅞s80	5	96½	96½	96½	—1½
FlyTigr 6.60s80	15	89	89	89	+1⅜
FMC 9½s2000	10	99½	99¼	99¼	
FMC cv4⅛s92	121	61¾	61	61⅝	+ ⅝
FoodFair 4s79	63	73½	71½	73½	
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	106	102½	102¼	102½	— ½
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	15	94	94	94	
FordMt 7.85s94	5	89⅞	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
FordMt 7.40s80	31	97½	97¼	97½	+ ¾
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	114	100¼	99¼	100¼	+ ¾
FordMt 6⅛s79	23	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅜
FordCrd 10⅛s79	9	104	103	104	
FordCrd 9⅜s81	91	105½	103½	104	+ ½
FordCrd 9⅛s95	50	100	99½	100	+ ½
FordC 8⅞sApr	10	97	97	97	
FordCr 8⅞sNov	7	97⅛	93½	97⅛	+1⅝
FodCrd 8⅝s83	75	101¾	100½	101¾	+1⅝
FordCrd 8⅛s90	11	86	86	86	
FordCrd 8⅛s76	131	101⅝	100⅞	101⅛	
FordCrd 8⅛s82	54	99¼	99⅛	99½	
FordCrd 7⅛s93	103	97	86	97	+9⅞
FordCrd 7½s92	35	85⅝	84	85⅝	+1⅜
FordCrd 7¼s91	5	88	80	88	—2¼
FordCrd 7¼s79	73	98	94⅝	98	+2½
FordCrd 7s80	41	94	93	93	— ½
FordCrd 6⅞s78	40	95½	95	95⅛	— ⅛
FordCr cv4⅞s98	327	71	66	67	+1⅜
FordCr cv4½96	79	63	60	63	+2¾
FoMcK cv6s94	59	70	68½	69⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf 6s87	2	71	71	71	+1¾
Fruehf cv5½s94	173	59½	58½	59	
FruehF 9.15s83	202	100¼	99¼	100	— ⅜
FruehF 7.60s84	15	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
FruehF 7.50s78	15	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1¼
FruehFin 7s79	9	91	91	91	
Fuqua 9½s98	43	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅜
Fuquaind 7s88	16	57	57	57	
GACCp cv5⅞s94	175	28	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
GAC PCr 12s75	259	93	91	93	+2
GAC PCr 11s77	269	68⅞	66¼	68	+1⅝
GnATr cv5⅜s99	13	74⅛	73	74	+1
GenElec 8½s04	66	100½	98¼	100⅛	+1⅝
GenElec 7½s96	136	97	91	97½	+1½
GenElec 6¼s79	82	95	94	94½	+ ½
GenEl 5.30s92	33	75¼	73½	74	—1¼
GenElec 3½s76	111	97¼	96⅜	97¼	+ ⅜
GnElCr 8⅞s82	23	103½	101	103½	+3
GnElCr 8.6s85	247	101	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅝
GnElCr 8⅛s76	69	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
GnElCr 7⅛s78	16	100	98½	98⅛	
GenElCre 7s80	71	94¼	93	94¼	+ ¾
GenElCr 7s79	18	97	94⅞	97	+1⅛
GnElCr 6⅝s77	12	96⅛	95¼	95⅞	—2
GenFds 8⅞s90	50	102½	101½	102¼	
GenFds 7½s04	13	96¼	95	95	—1¾
GenHost 6s90f	6	55	52	55	+3
G Host cv5s88	16	45½	45½	45½	
GenInst cv5s92	83	53	51½	53	+1¼
GenMills 8s99	28	90	89	89	+ ¼
GMotAc 8⅞s99	189	98½	98	98½	+ ⅜
GMotAc 8⅛s77	180	104½	102½	102⅝	—1¼
GnMotAcc 8s93	45	92	90	92	+2
GMotA 7.85s98	44	90	87⅛	90	+3
GMot Ac7⅛s98	65	85	83⅝	85	+1½
GMotAc 7¼s95	25	83	81⅞	82⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s94	10	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
GMotAc 7⅛s92	86	84½	82½	84½	+ ½
GMotAc 6⅛s88	89	80	78¼	79¼	+ ½
GnMotAcc 5s77	194	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	+ ⅝
GnMotAcc 5s80	97	87	85¾	87	+1½
GMotAcc 5s80r	10	86	86	86	
GnMotAcc 5s81	52	84⅞	83½	84⅞	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅞s87	21	70½	69⅞	70½	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅞s83	105	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+1¼
GMotAc 4⅜s82	8	79	78⅛	78⅛	—2⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s85	43	72½	71⅛	72½	+1¼
GnMotAcc 4s79	49	87⅞	86¼	86⅞	—1⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	58	99	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
GMotCp 8⅝s05	648	100⅛	98⅞	99⅛	+1¼
GMotCp 3¼s79	8	86	86	86	
GMotCp 8.05s85	477	101	99¾	100⅞	+ ⅛
GenPU 10¼s80	86	103⅝	101	103¼	
GTCal 9⅞s2000	1	99	99	99	
GTCal 8⅞s96	17	89	85	89	+5
GenT El 9⅛s95	57	101⅛	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
GenT El 9⅞s99	119	94½	94½	94½	— ½
GenT El 8⅛s76	87	102	100⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
GenT El 6½s91	27	80½	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
GnTlEl cv6½96	387	78¾	76	77⅜	+2⅜
GnTlEl cv5s92	142	66½	63½	65	+2½
GenTel cv4s98	92	59	56⅝	57½	+ ½
Genesco 9⅛s76	69	97½	95	95	—1
GaPac cv5⅛s94	356	113	106	111½	+5½
GaPac cv5⅛s96	300	95½	92	93⅞	+ ⅞
GaPow 11s79	500	107⅞	101	101½	+ ½
GaPow 8⅞s2000	3	76½	76½	76½	—1⅞
GaPow 8⅜s04	104	74	71⅛	74	+1⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2001	10	70	70	70	
GaPow 7⅛s2003	85	67	63½	67	+2
GaPow 7⅝s2001	21	63	62½	62½	—2
GaPw 7½s02Dc	41	64⅞	63	64⅞	+1⅞
GaPw 7½s02Jly	20	65⅛	63⅞	64	—1⅞
GaPow 7⅝s2001	20	63	62	63	—1½
GiddL cv4½s87	95	48½	47	48	—2
Goodrch 9⅛s82	286	101	100	100⅛	+ ½
Goodrich 7s97	27	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
Goodyr 7.35s97	5	83	83	83	+1
GordnJ cv5s88	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Grace cv6½s96	151	99⅝	93¼	99	
Grace cv4¼s90	59	64	63	63¾	— ½
GrandUn 6⅞s78	2	90	90	90	
Grant 4⅜s87	205	34	30½	34	+3⅝
Granit cv4⅞s94	114	72	69⅞	72	+2
Grant cv4¾s96	861	28¾	25⅛	28	+3
Grant cv4s90	28	32½	31¼	31¼	—1⅜
GtNoN cv4⅛s91	20	85	84⅛	85	+1⅛
GtNoRy 4⅛s76	25	96	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
GNRy 3⅛s90N	7	44	42⅞	44	+1⅞
GtNR 3⅛s2000	11	37	37	37	+1⅞
GtWstUnlf 6s87	7	61	61	61	— ¼
GGiant cv4⅛92	18	56⅝	56½	56⅝	— ⅜
Greyh cv6½s90	348	79	75⅛	78	+2¼
Grolier 9½s91	168	51¼	49	51¼	+1½
Grolier cv4¾s87	110	29	26⅛	26⅜	—1¼
Grumm cv8s99	119	100½	97¼	100	+2⅞
Grum cv4⅛s92	64	54	53	53	—1
GuardMt 7⅛79	255	29¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅞
GulfMO 4s44B	4	34	33⅞	34	—1
GulfOil 8½s95	83	98⅛	96	97	— ⅝
GlfRes cv6⅛s91	310	150½	137⅝	145	+6½
GulfWn 7s03A	123	64⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+ ⅜
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	340	64	62⅛	63⅛	+1⅛
Gulf Wind 6s87	12	64⅛	62½	64½	—2½
GulfWtInd 6s88	75	65⅛	65	65	
GlfWn cv5½s93	231	71½	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅛
GlfWn cv5½s87	44	88	86⅜	86⅜	—1¼
HackWat 2⅝s76	10	95	95	95	+2⅝
Hallibrtn 8⅛s81	134	101½	100⅞	101⅜	+ ½
HamPa cv5s94	20	63	60	63	+3
Harris 7.20s80	36	92½	91	91	—1½
HartfdN 8½s96	5	80	80	80	+4
HawnEl 11¼s04	18	105	103⅝	103⅝	+ ¾
HawEl 9s2000	5	92	92	92	
HawEl 8.35s03	9	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+2⅝
HellerW 9½s89	13	96	95	96	+2
HelmrP cv5s87	8	177	177	177	—10
Hercules 8⅛s83	101	102½	101½	102½	+1¼
Hercln cv6½s99	533	111	105½	105½	—3¼
Heublein 8⅞s85	26	98¼	97	98¼	
Heubln cv4⅝s97	90	79	76⅛	76⅛	—3
HiltnSp cv5¼s88	21	45¼	43½	45¼	+3⅛
HiltnH cv5½s95	47	66½	65	66	+1¼
HoernW cv5s94	73	81	78	80	+2
HolInn 9½s95xw	21	90	88	90	
Honeywell 4s76	15	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
HonyF 9.65s81	34	101⅜	100¾	101⅜	+ ½
HonywFin 7s78	63	95	93⅛	95	+1
HookCh 4⅞s91	10	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+3¼
HospAffil 10s99	16	72	71	72	+ ½
HousFin 10½94	3	106	106	106	
HousF 10.4s81	5	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	+ ⅞
HouseFin 9s76	406	102½	101½	102¼	+ ⅜
HousFin 8⅛s75	103	100	99 25-32	100	
HousFin 8s84	6	97½	97½	97½	+1⅛
HousFin 4⅞s81	8	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+1¼
HousFin 4⅝s77	18	95⅞	95	95⅞	+1
HouseFin 4s78	2	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1¼
HousLt cv5⅛s85	53	81	80	81	+1
HouNG 9.75s95	73	101	100⅛	101	+1⅜
HouNG 8.85s75	5	101	101	101	+ ⅜
Howmt cv4½s92	6	55	55	55	
Human cv6s89	62	67	65	65	—1½
IllBellTel 8s04	77	92½	90¾	92½	+2½
IlfBell 7⅞s2006	48	86½	85⅛	86⅛	+1⅝
Ill BellT 2⅞s81	5	77	77	77	+1⅜
Ill Cen 3⅛s89H	5	55	55	55	
IllPow 10½s04	5	102	102	102	—8
IndBellT 10s14	25	108½	107	108½	+ ½
IndMich 10⅛82	164	101¾	101	101¾	— ¼
IndMich 6½s78	13	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
IndstNtl 8⅛s96	5	79	79	79	
IngRd 8⅛s85	207	102⅞	101½	102⅞	+1
IngRd 8.05s04	10	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+2½
Insilco cv9⅛s79	4	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
Instilnv 7⅞s80	160	40	37½	39	+4
IntHarv 9s04	4	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅜
IntHarv 8⅛s95	30	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ½
IntHarv 6⅞s98	9	71	71	71	
IntHar 4.80s91	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	
InHarC 9.15s82	169	102½	101½	102	+ ½
InHarC 8⅛s91	11	90	89⅞	90	—2
IntHarCr 7½s94	9	74	74	74	+ ¼
IntHarCr 7s77		99	99	99	+1
IntHarC 4⅞s88	11	80	79½	79½	
InHarC 4⅞s79	67	84⅝	82⅞	84⅝	
IntMin cv4s91	118	117	111¾	112	—5
Int Pap 8.85s95	17	100	99	100	+2
IntPap cv4¼96	76	66	64⅞	65	—1
IntTT 11s82	76	108	106	106⅛	+ ⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	42	93⅛	91	92	—3
IntTT 8.30s75	84	101	100¼	100⅛	— ⅜
IntTT 4.90s87	2	68	68	68	
IpcoH cv5¼s89	24	55	51	55	+5
JerC PL 2⅞s76	10	96	96	96	+ ⅞
JimWalt 8s98	27	78	78	78	+2⅝
JimW cv5¾s91	170	97	96	96¼	+ ⅝
JoneLau 9⅞s95	63	99¾	96	99¾	+3¾
JoneLau 6⅝s94	36	63⅛	62	62½	+ ½
KaneMil 9⅞s90	25	85½	85	85	
KanCSo 3⅛s84	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Kennect 7⅞s01	24	86	85½	86	—2
KingsDSt 10s98	55	82½	81	81	
Kirsch cv6s95	19	73½	70	70	—2½
Kresge cv6s99	479	109	104½	104½	—1½
viLSMS 3⅛97f	4	16	15	15	— ⅛
LearSieg 10s94	41	79	79	79	
LibMcN cv5s89	11	55½	55½	55½	
Litton 8⅞s76	64	98⅛	97½	97¾	
Litton cv3½s87	127	39¾	38⅛	38⅛	—1
LMI Inv 6⅞s82	215	33	31½	32⅜	— ¼
Lockhd 4⅞s76	15	96	94⅝	96	+1½
Lockh cv4¼s92	1026	40	37¾	39⅞	+2⅝
Loews 6⅞s93	276	64	61½	63½	+2½
LomN cv5½91	55	54½	53	54½	+1½
LonSG 10⅛2000	42	102¼	101¼	102¼	+ ⅞
Lone SG 9⅛s95	5	101	101	101	+1½
LonSin cv5¼s93	12	66¼	65½	66	+1
LongIsLt 9⅛82	101	102	100½	102	+1½
LongILt 8⅛75	19	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¼
LongILt 3⅞s86	10	94	93⅞	93⅞	+ ½
LouGE 9⅛2000	29	100	99	99	—1
LouGE 4⅞s87	16	66¼	66¼	66¼	—1
LouGE 2⅞s79	13	80	80	80	+1¼
LouNsh 7⅞s93	16	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅞
Lo N 3⅛s2003F	1	38½	38½	38½	
Lowenst 8⅛s96	5	82½	80	82½	+2⅛
LTV Cp 7½s77	377	161	148⅞	149	—9⅞
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	3	95½	95½	95½	
LykY 11s2000	127	93	91⅝	93	+1⅜
LykY 7⅛s94old	188	67	66	66½	— ⅜
Lyk 7⅛s94new	45	66⅞	66	66	+ ½
MackF 9⅛s91	21	93	92⅞	93	
MackF 8½s77	22	99	99	99	
Macmill cv4s92	34	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅛
MacyCr 8s82	5	90½	90⅛	90⅛	
MacyCr 7⅛77	28	97⅞	97¼	97¼	— ¼
Macy cv5s92	7	71⅜	71	71⅜	+ ⅜
Macy cv4¼s90	3	72	71⅛	71⅞	+1⅛
MadSq cv6¼s87	17	54½	53	53	—2
MaineC 5⅛s78	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
MAPCO 11s75	25	100	99¾	100	
Marcor 6⅛s88	118	73½	72½	72½	
Marcor cv5s96	132	77	75⅛	75½	—1½
MartM cv6s94	25	72⅞	72½	72⅞	+2¾
MarMAl 9⅛s96	5	89	89	89	—4
MdCup cv5¼s84	2	65	65	65	
MassM cv6⅞s90	14	65¼	65	65¼	—5⅞
MassM cv6¼s91	64	59	57	58⅛	— ⅛
MayDSt 3⅛s78	13	89½	89½	89½	+3
MayDCr 8⅞s76	38	101½	101	101½	+ ½
MaySReal 5s77	8	92½	92½	92½	+1
MayrOs 7.85s96	5	80	80	80	
McCror 10⅛s85	7	70	70	70	
McCror 7⅞s95	247	48	38⅛	39⅜	+ ⅜
McCror 7⅛s97	180	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅞
McCror 7⅛s94	398	38½	37	38½	+1½
McCro 7⅛s94n	9	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+1⅞
McCro cv6½92	1	38½	38½	38½	
McCror 5⅛s76	8	89	87⅞	89	+1½
McCrory 5s81	16	41⅞	40	41½	+1½
McDonld 9⅞s82	5	103	103	103	
McDD cv4⅞91	83	66	65⅛	65¼	—1½
McGHI cv3⅞s92	10	52	52	52	
MeadCp 8½s95	10	85	85	85	+ ¾
Mellon 10s89	481	101⅞	101	101½	— ½
Mellon 7.8s82	34	98	95⅝	98	+1
MelvS cv4⅞s96	25	72½	71	72½	+ ½
MGM 9s92	15	86	84	84	—1¾
MGM cv5s93	97	82	77½	80¼	+4¾
MGIC 8⅝s88	28	77	76⅞	77	
MGIC cv5s93	344	56½	53	55½	+3⅛
MichBT 7⅜s11	38	85⅝	84⅛	85½	+ ⅞
MichBT 3⅛s88	7	59	59	59	+2
MichCG 10⅛s82	6	105	104½	104½	— ½
MichCGs 8⅛s98	2	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+5½
Micrdt 10s2000	80	79	77	79	+1⅜
MidldMtg 8s80	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—5⅞
MilLab cv5¼s94	2	67	67	67	—1
MissRvCp 8s94	41	94½	94½	94½	— ½
M KT inc5½s33f	11	9	9	9	
MoKanT 4s90	4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+1½
MoPac 5s2045f	259	40½	39½	40½	— ⅝
MoP 4⅞s2020f	92	39⅞	39	39⅞	— ⅜
MoP 4⅞s2030f	8	39¼	38½	39	+ ⅜
MoPac 4¼s90	39	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅝
MoPa 4¼s2005	28	44¼	43⅝	44¼	— ¼
M obilAl 8.45s85	55	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	+1⅝
MobilOil 7⅜s01	18	87	86½	86½	— ⅜
MohkD cv5½s94	440	24½	22¼	24	— ¼
Mongrm 10½s75	108	100⅛	100⅛	100 9-32	—5-16
Monogrm 10s99	41	75⅞	75	75⅞	+ ½
Monsa 9⅛s2000	13	104	103¾	103¾	+2⅛
MontWd 4⅞s90	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
MtWdCr 9.6s95	9	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
MtWdCr 9⅛s83	28	102½	100	102½	+1½
MtWdCr 9s89	28	94	92⅛	94	+1
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	18	80½	79¾	79¾	— ¼
MtWdCr 6½s87	35	71	71	71	
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	20	82	81½	82	+1
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	15	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅝
MtWdCr 4⅞s81	4	82	80½	82	+3
MonyM cv7s90	2	71	70⅛	71	+ ¾
Morgn cv4⅞s98	184	97	96	96⅛	— ½
viMoE 3½s2000f	5	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
MStTT 9⅞s12	67	105¾	105	105¾	+1⅜
MSt TT 9s2010	74	101⅛	99¼	100	+ ½
MSt TT 7⅛s13	58	87¼	86½	87¼	+ ¾
NatBisc 4⅞s87	5	70	70	70	+1
NatCan cv5s93	5	66½	65	65	—1
NatCash 7.7s94	18	86	83⅞	86	+4
NCashR cv6s95	128	83½	79¼	82	+3⅜
NatCash 5.6s91	16	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+4⅞
NatCash 4⅞s87	4	63	63	63	+1
NCtyL cv5¼s88	30	45	45	45	
NatDairy 4⅛s92	5	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
NDist cv4½s92	120	66⅛	64⅛	66	+1⅛
NFuelG 8⅝s75	47	100¼	100	100¼	
NHom cv4⅞s96	99	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
Natlnd 10s99	48	75	72	75	+1½
Natlnd cv5⅛s88	21	55	54⅛	55	+ ½
Nat Lead 4⅝s88	2	61	61	61	+ ⅜
N RurUt 10⅛s81	12	103½	103	103½	
N RuUr 8.95s85	45	100½	100½	100½	+1
NatSteel 4⅝s89	20	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Nat Tea 3⅛s80	7	66½	66½	66½	+3½
NCNB 8⅝s99	10	78	78	78	
NCNB 7⅛s97	5	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
NEngPw 7s76	1	98	98	98	+ ¼
NEngTT 8⅜s09	139	95⅞	94	95⅞	+1½
NEngTT 8.2s04	51	92½	89	92½	+2
NEngTT 8s03	40	88½	87	88½	+2
NEngTT 7⅝s07	22	83	81⅞	83	+1⅜
NEngTT 6⅞s79	54	94½	93¼	94½	— ⅝
NJ BellT 9.35s	72	103⅞	102½	103⅞	+ ½
NJ Bell 7⅛s13	58	87½	86⅛	87⅛	+ ⅝
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	102	82¾	81½	82⅛	+1¾
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	8	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅝
NYBkSv 10s81	238	103½	102¾	102¾	—1½
viNYCen 6s80f	7	9¾	9⅛	9¾	— ⅛
viNYCen 6s90f	11	55	54¾	55	
viNYC 5s2013f	77	7⅛	6⅞	7½	+ ⅝
viNYC 4½s2013f	25	6½	6	6	
viNYCen 4s98f	111	9	8¼	9	+ ¾
viNYCH 3½s77f	17	19⅞	19	19½	—2
viNYCH 3½s97f	17	19	17⅞	19	
viNYLS 3½s98f	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅛
viN YCL 3½s98r	4	10	10	10	
viNYMC 3½s98f	5	21	20¼	21	
NYChStL 3⅛s80	5	74	74	74	—1
NYConn 2⅞s75f	8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅞
viNYLW 4⅛s73f	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4⅛s22f	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4s07f	19	8	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
NYSEG 10.6s82	29	105¼	105	105¼	—1¼
NYS EG 9⅛s05	53	97	94⅛	97	+2
NYS EG 7⅛s81	73	95½	94⅞	95	+1½
NYTel 9⅛s2010	140	102⅞	100⅝	102⅞	+1⅝
NY Tel 9s14	156	101	99¾	100	
NYTel 8⅞s2015	144	99	97	98⅞	+1
NYTel 8.30s12	148	93	91⅞	92¾	+1½
NYTel 8s2008	81	90	88⅛	88⅞	—1⅞
NY Tel 8s83	368	100⅞	99⅛	100½	+ ½
NYTel 7⅛s2006	15	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+1⅞
NYTel 7⅛s2011	28	82¾	82½	82½	— ½
N YTel 4½s91	42	62½	62¼	62½	+ ¼
NYTel 4⅛s93	10	61	61	61	+ ¼
NYTel 3s81	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
NYTel 3s89	15	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	—1⅛
NiagM 12.6s81	228	108	106⅛	107½	+ ½
NiagM 10.2s05	245	95¾	94⅛	95¾	+ ¾
NiagMP 4⅞s87	42	60	58	58⅞	—1
NiagMP 3½s83	15	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+2⅞
NiagMP 3⅛s83	24	63	62	62	— ⅛
NiagMP 2⅞s80	37	75	70	75	+5
NL Ind 7½s95	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅜
NorlinMus 9s88	78	76	74½	74½	—1½
NoAMtg 5½s79	174	60	58½	59½	— ½
NorIlG 8⅝s75	25	102½	101⅛	101⅜	— ⅜
NorInPS 8⅛s75	18	100⅞	100½	100½	
NorNG 9⅛s78	85	102¼	99⅛	102⅛	+2⅝
NorNG 4⅞s77	5	92½	92½	92½	
NorNG 4⅞s78	9	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
NorNG 4⅞s83	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	
NorPac 4s97	3	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
NorPac 4s97r	5	50½	50½	50½	
NorPac 3s2047	23	33⅛	32⅛	32⅞	+ ¼
NoPac 3s2047r	7	33	32½	33	
NorStaP 4⅞s93	2	54	54	54	—4
NorStaP 3⅞s84	7	62	62	62	+1⅜
NorStaP 3s78	5	88	88	88	+2
Northpc v4⅞s87	13	70¼	70	70	—1½
Nwstind 7½s94	138	78	76	78	+2½
NwnBell 10s14	22	108	107½	107⅞	
NwnBell 7⅞s11	5	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
NwnBell 7⅛s05	1	84	84	84	
NwnBell 6⅛s79	6	95¼	95	95¼	+1½
NwnMucvas 91	4	65	64	65	+1½
NortSim 4s98	29	62	61	62	+ ⅜
OakIndc v4⅞s87	22	52	51½	51½	
OccidP cv7½s96	1189	92	89½	89⅞	— ⅜
Ogden cv5s93	65	64	62½	64	+1½
OhBellT 7⅞s13	46	88	86	87⅛	—1⅞
OhBellT 7½s11	67	84½	82¼	84¼	+2¾
OhBellT 6⅞s78	37	95½	87⅞	87⅞	—7⅛
OhioEd 10s81	323	106	104½	106	+1
OhioPw 12⅛s81	21	107½	107	107½	— ½
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	20	98	97⅛	97⅛	
Ohio Pw 6⅞s79	5	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅞
Ohio Pw 6⅛s77	2	96	96	96	+2⅛
Oneldac v5⅝s88	15	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	—1⅞
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	76	84	82	82¼	—1⅜
Outlet cv5⅛s86	1	75	75	75	+1⅜
OwenIll 9.35s99	10	100	100	100	+1⅛
OwenIll 7⅝s01	15	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+7⅞
Owenllc v4½s92	29	76⅛	75½	76½	+ ½
PacGE 9.85s82	142	107	105½	106¼	— ⅛
PacGE 9⅛s06	133	102¾	102	102¼	+ ¼
PacGE 9⅛s06	162	99⅞	98½	99	—1
PacGE 8⅞s02	22	96½	95⅞	96½	+1½
PacGE 8s03	5	87⅛	87½	87½	
PacGE 7⅞s05A	8	85	84¼	85	+ ¾
PGE 7⅞s85ZZ	57	84½	83⅛	84½	+ ⅜
PacGE7 ½s04	29	83	80¼	83	+3½
PacGE 7½s03	35	83¼	82	83	+ ⅝
Pac G&E 5s89	29	70⅛	66½	70⅛	
&El 5⅛S&Jr	[illegible]	[illegible]	66¼	66¼	
Pac GE 4⅛s88	8	62	62	62	—2⅜
Pac GE 4½s90	10	62⅛	62	62⅛	+2⅛
Pac GE 4⅛s94	6	56¼	56¼	56¼	—3⅛
Pacl GE 3⅞s85	27	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+1⅛
Pac GE 3⅞s87	4	59	59	59	+ ⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	34	91⅛	89½	89½	— ⅞
Pac G&E 3s79	52	81½	81⅛	81⅛	
Pac GE 2⅞s81	8	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—1⅛
PacLtSv 9s85	24	100⅛	99	100⅛	+1¼
PacNwTl 8⅞s08	52	97	96⅛	97	+1
PacNwTl8 ⅝10	78	97⅝	95¼	95¼	+1⅛
PacT&T 9⅛s11	203	102⅞	101¾	102½	— ¼
PacT&T 9⅛s04	149	105	100	100¼	— ⅜
PacT&T 9.1s84	65	105	104	104	— ⅛
PacT&T 9s81	178	104¼	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅜
PacT&T 8⅛s86	89	98½	97⅛	97⅛	—1
PacTT 8.65s05	67	96¼	94⅞	95⅛	+ ⅞
PacT&T 7.8s07	35	86	85¼	85½	+ ½
PacT&T 7⅛s09	54	85	82½	85	+2½
PacT&T 7⅛s08	7	97½	96½	97⅛	+1⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s08	30	80½	79	79½	— ½
PacT&T 6⅝s79	45	95	95	95	+1½
PacT&T 4⅞s88	11	64½	64½	64½	—1⅜
PacT&T 3⅝s91	5	57	57	57	—2
PacT&T 3¼s78	4	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—2⅛
PacT&T 3½s83	2	71½	71½	71½	+1⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s87	5	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
PacT&T 2⅞s86	33	57½	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅝
PAA 11⅛s86	214	85⅛	78½	83⅞	+5⅛
PAA1 11⅛s86	526	85⅞	75	81½	+5⅛
PAA cv7½s98	1081	72	58⅛	68½	+10
PAA cv 5⅛s89	2136	36½	30	34½	+3½
PAA cv 4⅞s79	15	75½	72	75½	+8½
PAA cv 4⅞s84	69	50	45	50	+8½
PAA cv 4½s86	1339	33	29	31½	+2
Paprct cv5⅛s94	35	60	60	60	+ ½
Park H cv4s92	74	55½	55	55½	+2½
viPennC 6½s93f	16	56⅞	55	56⅝	—5½
P ennDxc v5s82	46	72	71	71⅛	— ⅞
Penney 8⅞s95	25	98	97½	98	+ ½
PennyF 5⅛s87	10	72	72	72	+1
PennyF 4⅝s84	23	70⅛	69	69⅛	—3
PennCoc v9s94	72	95¼	93	93	—2
PennPLl 0⅛s82	99	105⅞	105	105⅞	+1⅛
PennPwLt 3s75	21	102	97 29-32	102	+4 7-32
viPa RR 4⅛s81f	20	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅛
viPa RR 4⅛s84f	11	13½	13½	13½	—1½
Penwalt 9s85	20	100½	100½	100½	
Pennzoil 8⅞s76	105	100⅛	100	100	— ½
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	33	86	84½	84½	+1
Pennzoil7 ⅞s88	24	81½	81	81⅞	—1⅛
Pennzlc v5⅛s96	85	73	71	72	+ ¾
Pepsico 8⅛s81	24	101	100	100⅞	+ ⅜
Pepsico 8⅛s85	154	98½	97½	98⅛	+ ⅝
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	144	120	115½	120	+5
Pfizer cv4s97	100	90½	87	88⅞	+2¾
PhelpsD 8.1s96	5	89	89	89	—1
PhelpsD 7⅞s78	74	99	98½	99	+1
Phila El 12⅛s81	262	109	107⅛	107⅛	—1⅝
Phila El 11s80	270	104	102⅞	103⅛	+1⅛
Phila El 9s95	57	90	86⅛	88⅛	+ ⅜
Phila El 8⅛s76	33	101⅛	100 11-16	101	
PhilaEl 8⅛s04	40	80½	79½	80¼	+ ¼
Phila El 8⅛s96	33	81	79	79	—1
Phila El 8s75	46	100¼	99 25-32	100	— ⅛
PhilaEl 7½s99	51	74	71⅛	74	—1
PhilEl 7⅛s2001	6	72⅛	72	72½	+ ½
Phila El 6⅛s97	5	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ¾
Phila El 6½s93	6	65½	65	65½	+ ½
Phila El 5s89	6	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	—1⅛
Phila El 4⅝s87	52	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	—2⅛
Phila El 3⅞s88	2	53¼	49¼	49¼	—4¼
Phila El 2⅞s78	10	86½	86½	86½	
Phila El 2⅝s81	6	69½	69½	69½	+1
PhilMor 6⅞s04	1	100	100	100	
PhilMo 8.85s82	88	101⅛	101	101	
PhilMor 8⅛s85	148	100⅞	99¾	100¼	+ ⅝
PhilMor 6⅝s93	11	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
Philip In 10s77	41	90	88	88	+1
PhlVH cv5⅛s94	32	47⅛	47	47⅛	+1½
Pillsbyc v4⅞s89	101	102	99	102	
PionNG 9⅞s75	12	99⅞	99 27-32	99 27-32	—1 5-32
PionCp 9½s82	49	103¼	102½	102½	— ½
VJPCCStL 5s75	20	24	24	24	+3
Pittstonc v4s97	89	54	53½	53½	—1½
P orIGE 10⅛s88	16	102½	102	102¼	+ ⅛
PotElP 10⅛s04	10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	—1⅛
P otEIP 10⅛s81	12	104	103¾	104	—1⅜
PotEIP 9⅛s85	113	98⅞	95	96⅛	+1⅛
PPG Ind 9s95	15	96½	96⅛	96½	—2
PPG In 8½s2000	29	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
PPG Ind 8s85	42	99½	98⅛	98⅛	— ½
ProctG 8⅛s85	106	97⅞	96¾	97½	+1¼
ProctG 7s2002	65	86¼	84½	86	+4⅛
ProctG 3⅝s81	6	83¼	83¼	83¼	
PuSCol 8⅞2000	22	95	94⅛	95	+ ¾
PubSvCol 7½02	5	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
PubSEG 12s84	21	110½	110	110¼	+ ¼
PubSEG 9s95	66	94⅝	92	92	—1½
PubSEG 8⅛s84	126	89⅝	87⅞	88	—1
PubSEG 4⅞s77	18	94	94	94	+ ⅞
PubSEG 3⅛s75	17	99¼	99⅛	99¼	+1⅛
PubSvInd 8s04	5	85¼	85¼	85¼	—2¼
PubSvIn 7⅞s07	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
PugetSd 10⅛83	145	103¼	102⅛	102¾	— ¼
Pullm Tr 10s85	37	101½	101	101¼	
Purex cv4⅞s94	24	66	63½	66	+2½
QuakStOil 9s95	10	94	92½	94	+ ½
RCA 10.20s92	30	105	104½	105	+ ½
RCA 9¼s90	1	98	98	98	+ ¼
RCA cv 4½s92	104	58¼	57	57⅛	— ¼
Ralst cv5⅞2000	171	108	103	106¼	+3¾
Ramadc v8s95	30	88½	88	88	— ½
Ramad cv5s96	109	48½	47	47	—1½
RapAm 7⅛s85	109	45⅞	43⅛	45⅞	
RapAm69 7s94	134	37½	36½	37¼	+ ¾
RapAm72 7s94	41	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ¼
RapidAm 6s88	430	34¼	33	33⅛	— ⅛
viR eadg 3⅛s95f	45	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅞
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	18	94	94	94	+1
Reeves cv4s91	25	57	56⅛	56⅛	
ReichChm 8s94	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
ReliaGp 9⅞s98	163	59½	57	59⅛	+2⅛
ReliaGp 9⅞s99	180	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
RepMt cv7½90	8	61	61	61	+2½
Reverc v5⅛s92	35	55⅛	55	55	—4
RevM cv4½s91	67	58	57⅛	58	
Rey Tob 7⅛s94	29	89⅛	88⅞	89⅛	+1
Reyn Tob7 s89	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
RiegelTc v5s93	5	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
RochGE 10⅛83	10	105	105	105	+ ½
RochT cv4⅞s94	67	66⅛	65	65	—1½
RockInt 8.3s96	5	85	85	85	
RockInt 7.3s77	55	98	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅞
RockInt 5⅛s91	10	62	62	62	—2
RockIn cv4⅞s87	44	60⅛	59½	59⅞	— ½
RockIn cv4½s91	148	57	54⅛	57	+2
RohmH 9s85	63	103½	102⅛	103	+1⅜
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	3	57	57	57	—3
RydrS 11⅛s90	376	80½	80	80½	— ½
RyderSys 10s94	33	75	74⅞	75	—5
RyderS 9⅝s82	56	80⅛	79	79⅞	— ¾
RyderS 8⅝s92	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+5⅞
Safeco 7s78	6	98	96⅛	98	+1⅞
StJosLP 9⅛s76	5	101	101	101	
SLSF 5s2006f	82	43½	40½	40½	—3
StLouSF 4s97	3	47	47	47	
StReg cv4⅞s97	63	97	91	91	—5½
SanDGE 9.3s79	184	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
Sander cv12s92	37	98	93⅜	98	+6
Sanders cv5s92	6	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
SaFeln cv6⅛s98	195	88½	87	87⅛	— ⅛
SaulRlEs 8⅛s88	114	65	62	63	—1
SavnhEl 8⅛s75	24	100	100	100	
Schlitz 9⅛s99	7	100½	100¼	100½	+ ½
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	11	90	89½	90	
SCM cv 5⅛s88	74	65¼	63¼	64	— ½
ScottP 8⅞s2000	5	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+1
ScoHP 8.15s85	6	90½	90½	90½	—1⅛
Seagrm 7⅛s76	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—1
Seagrm 7⅛s79	5	95	93	95	— ¾
Searle 7⅛s80	75	96½	98	98	+ ⅛
Sears R 8⅞s95	164	101	97½	99½	+ ¾
Sears R 8⅛s76	232	102⅛	101 17-32	102	—15-32
Sears R 7⅞s85	62	98½	96⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
Sears R 6⅞s93	30	81½	81	81	+ ¾
Sears R 4⅞s83	81	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅝
SearRAc 8⅞s76	65	100¼	99⅞	100	+ ⅜
SearsR Ac 5s82	4	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
SearRAc 4⅞s77	21	93½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
SealrnL cv6⅛s74	1056	33⅛	29½	33⅛	+2⅞
SecuPac 7.7s82	35	95	94½	95	
ShellO 8⅞s2000	60	97½	95¼	97½	+1½
ShellO 7⅛s2007	13	86¼	85	86¼	+ ⅛
ShellOil 5.30s92	20	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Shell Oil 4⅛s86	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅜
Shell PL 7½s99	25	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	+2⅛
SherW cv6¼s95	75	104	102	102	—2
Signal 8.35s94	50	92	91¾	92	
Sinclair 4.60s88	16	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	27	148	137⅛	139⅞	+3⅛
Singer 8⅞s76	233	99⅜	99	99¼	
Singer 5s79	41	71⅛	70½	71½	+2
SkellyO 8.15s76	25	103½	102¼	102¼	—1½
Skil Co cv5s92	49	47	45	46	+1
SmithKn 8.15s84	168	100¾	99¼	100¼	+ ⅞
Socony 4⅛s72	2	63	62⅛	63	
Socony 2⅞s76	10	95¼	95⅛	95¼	+ ½
SohioBP 9⅛s99	34	101	101	101	
SohioBP 8⅝s83	120	101	100⅛	101	+ ½
SoCenBl 10s14	191	108	106	108	+4⅛
SoCenBl 9.2s0	401	102	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	7	91¾	93	93½	+2⅛
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	125	92	91	92	+ ⅝
SoCenBl 8.25s82	435	101⅛	100	101⅛	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 7⅛s12	18	84	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 6⅛s77	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+1
SoBellT 9.05s03	115	102⅛	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
SoBellTel 8s14	109	91½	89⅞	90	
SoBellT 7⅜s13	59	87	85	85	—1½
SoBellT 7⅜s08	17	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	
SoBellT 7⅞s10	27	83	82	83	+1⅜
SoBellTel 7s78	17	100⅛	99¾	99⅞	— ⅛
SoBellT 6⅛s79	94	96⅛	94½	96½	+2⅛
SoBellT 3s79	16	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
So BellT 2⅞s85	14	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	15	105	104½	105	—2
SoCalG 8.85s95	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
SoIndRy 2⅞s94	1	23½	23½	23½	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	131	102⅛	101½	102	+ ¼
SoNGas 6⅞s79	124	95½	93½	95	+ ¼
SoNEngT 9⅞s10	340	102½	101½	102	+ ⅞
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	25	89	87½	89	+1
SoPac 5⅛s93	9	77	77	77	— ⅛
SoPac 4⅛s81	27	77	74⅞	74⅞	—2⅜
S PacOr 4⅞s77	43	94⅞	93½	94⅞	+2⅛
SouthRy 5s94	6	65	61	65	+4
SwnBIT 9.25s15	191	102½	101⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
SwnBIT 8⅛s07	96	99⅛	93½	99⅛	+ ⅛
SwBellT 8⅛s14	12	94⅛	92⅛	94⅛	+2⅛
SwnBIT 8.20s82	181	101½	101	101	— ½
SwnBIT 7⅛s09	65	86⅞	86½	86½	
SwBellT 7⅞s13	82	86½	85⅛	86⅛	+3
SwBellT 7⅞s12	43	84⅞	83	84⅛	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7s78	62	100	99	99	+ ⅛
SwnBIT 6⅛s11	35	79	78	78	+ ⅞
SwBellT 6⅛s79	8	95	94⅛	94⅛	
SwBellT 2⅞s85	16	62	62	62	+ ¼
Sw PS 8⅛s75	23	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Spiegel 5⅛s83	5	65	65	65	—1
Spras cv4⅛s92	93	44	42¼	44	+2½
StBrand 7⅛s01	3	85	85	85	
StdOilCal 7s96	70	86⅞	84⅝	86⅛	+ ⅝
St O Cal 5⅛s72	7	75	75	75	
St O Cal 4⅞s83	41	79½	77½	79½	+1½
SidOind 9.75s99	1741	101⅛	98⅛	99⅝	—2⅛
StOilInd 9.2s04	74	104⅛	102⅛	103	+ ⅞
Std Oil nd 6s91	25	80¼	78	80¼	+1¼
Std OilInd 6s98	60	76½	75¼	76	+ ¾
StOilInd 4⅛s83	24	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅞
StOOh 8⅛s2000	20	93⅛	92½	92½	
StOilOh 7.60s99	25	85½	85	85	+2
St OilOh 4⅛s02	2	78⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
Std Packa 6s93	5	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ½
StPkg cv5⅛s90	33	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
StPrud cv6⅛s90	53	62	61	61½	—1½
Standex cv5s87	5	70	69⅞	70	
StaMutlnv 9s80	10	59⅛	59	59	+1
Staufl cv4⅛s91	33	124	122	123	— ¾
Steven cv4s90	18	66	64⅛	66	+2
Storer cv4⅞s86	22	66⅛	66	66	+ ⅛
SuavSh cv5s97	5	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
SunOil 8⅛s2000	15	92	92	92	
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	15	100⅛	100½	100½	— ⅛
Sun Oil 4⅞s90	20	69	69	69	— ¼
Sundst cv5s93	8	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
SunsM cv6⅛s89	31	92	89½	91	—3
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	15	97	96¾	97	+1⅛
Talcott 9⅛s76	60	95	93	93	—1
TalcolN cv6s94	50	36⅞	35½	36½	— ½
Tandy 10s94	38	85	84	85	
Tappncv 5⅛s94	6	53	53	53	+1
Teledy 10s04	542	76	73⅛	75⅛	+1½
Teledy 7⅛s94	2	68	68	68	—2
Teledy 7s99	78	55	53	55	+ ⅛
Teledy cv7½92	116	45	43⅛	44	+1
Telex Cp 9s96	148	41	39	41	+2
Tenneco 9s78	58	102½	102	102	—1½
Tenneco 9s94	93	94	93	94	+1
Tenneco 8⅛s95	192	100⅛	100	100	— ¼
Tenneco 7⅛s91	7	88⅛	87½	88⅛	+1⅛
Tenneco 7s93	38	76½	75	75⅛	— ⅛
Tenneco cv6⅛92	164	85	81	82	+ ¼
Tenneco 6s79	45	90⅛	87⅛	90⅛	+1⅛
TVA 9⅛s 95	7	108	108	108	+ ½
TVA 9⅛s95r	2	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
TVA 8⅛s75	11	99 29-32	99 27-32	99 27-32	—1⅛
TVA 8.10s79	315	102⅛	101½	102	+ ⅛
TVA 8.05s99	136	95	94	94⅛	
TVA 8.85s99r	107	91	89⅛	89⅞	+ ½
TVA 7.78s98	62	87½	86½	87⅛	+ ⅛
TVA 7.43s97D	15	87½	87⅛	87⅛	
TVA 7.40s97Dr	90	87⅛	86	87	+ ½
TVA 7.35s97B	10	87	86	87	
TVA 7.35s97Br	73	87½	85¾	87	+ ⅛
TVA 7.35s97C	8	86	85⅛	86	— ½
TVA 7.35s98A r	23	87	85⅞	87	
TVA 7.35s78B	37	86⅞	85½	86⅛	— ⅛
TVA 7⅛s76	127	100¾	100⅛	100⅝	— ⅛
TVA 7⅛s76r	15	101	100½	100½	
TVA 7s97	97	84⅞	83	84	+1¾
TVA 7s97r	14	83¾	83¾	83¾	
Tesoro cv5¼s89	273	104⅝	97½	104	+4
Texaco 7⅛s2001	16	91¾	89½	91¾	+2¼
Texaco 5⅛s97	39	74	72½	74	+1⅜
TexasCo 3⅛s73	1	72½	72½	72½	
TexGsTr 8⅛s84	5	96½	96½	96½	
TexInd 7⅛s92	10	69½	69	69	
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	5	60	60	60	
Textl cv4⅜96	96	33	32	32	—1
oledoEd 10s82	3	103½	103½	103½	
ToledoE 9s2000	12	92⅛	92	92⅛	—9⅛
TWA 11s86	35	89¼	88	89¼	+2¼
TWA 10s85	92	89½	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
TWA 6½s73f	307	68½	67	67	—1½
TWA cv5s94	382	37¾	36	36	— ½
TWA cv4s92	156	31	29½	31	+ ¾
TranFn 10s77	13	103¼	102⅞	102⅝	+1⅛
TranFin 7⅛s91	1	75	75	75	—3
Travler 8.70s95	62	96	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
TriScMtg 7⅛s80	59	41	39⅞	40	—8
TriSoMt cv7s92	24	32½	32½	32½	—1½
TRW 9⅞s2000	13	102½	101½	102½	
TRW 9s85	169	101½	100⅞	101	
TylerCo cv5s93	85	75	74	75	+2
UnBk 7.35s01	25	70	69½	70	+ ½
UnCarb 8⅛s05	117	98¼	97½	97½	— ½
UnCarb 5.30s77	99	71	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
UnComm 7⅛s77	5	64	64	64	—2
UnCorp cv7s79	5	72	72	72	+1
UnCorp cv6s88	10	61	61	61	
UnElec 10⅛s05	68	101	99½	100	
UnOCal 8⅞s82	171	103½	101⅛	101⅛	—1½
Un OCal 8⅛s76	276	102¼	100½	101⅛	+ ½
Un OCal 6⅞s98	21	77	75	75	—2
UPecCp 8.6s93	64	101¼	102	103	
UPacC cv4½99	48	137	134¾	134¾	—1¼
UPacC cv4¾s99	45	137	134¼	136¼	
Un Pac 8⅛s35	17	103⅛	102½	103⅛	— ½
Un Pac 2⅞s91	4	46	46	46	
Unirov cv5¼s96	95	58¼	57¼	58	— ¼
UnAirL cv5s21	8	63½	63	63½	—3
U AirL cv4⅞s92	38	50	50	51	+ ¼
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	93	53⅞	54	54	+3⅛
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	95	46½	42⅞	46	+7⅛
U Bran cv5⅞s94	177	38	35½	36⅛	+ ⅞
UnGas Cp 5s80	10	87½	87½	87½	+2
UnGasC 4⅞s82	5	80	80	80	
UnGasP 5⅛s89	11	82⅛	82	82	+1⅛
UnGasP 5⅞s83	24	80½	79⅛	80⅛	+1½
UnGasP 5⅛s80	2	76¾	76¼	76¾	+1
UnGasP 5⅛s77	5	92½	92⅛	92⅛	+1
UnGasP 5⅛s78	29	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+2
UnGasP 5s70	1	89	89	89	—
UnJerBk 7.95s	8	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
UnMerch 9⅛s95	6	90	88	90	+2
UnMrch cv4s90	66	50½	50	50½	
U Nuclr cv5s93	93	60½	58⅛	60	+1
US Gyp 4⅞s91	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
US Hm cv5⅛s76	24	45	43	44	+1
US Ind 7⅞s97	69	60⅛	59½	60⅛	+ ⅝
US Plywd 8⅞s96	20	83	83	83	+2
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	13	40	39	40	+2
US Steel 7⅞s01	35	87⅛	86	87⅛	+ ⅝
US Steel 4⅝s95	140	62	60⅛	61½	+ ½
US Steel 4⅛s86	85	75⅛	73	75⅛	+1⅝
US Steel 4s83	5	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+1
UnTec 9⅛s2000	165	102	100½	102	+ ⅞
UnTech 7s85	171	101	99⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
UnTec cv5⅛s91	242	77½	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
UnTech 4⅛s88	2	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
UnTec cv4⅛s92	82	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	10	64½	64	64	+ ⅛
Ucionh 8⅛s85	45	102½	100½	102⅛	+1⅛
UtahPL 10⅛s83	5	105	105	105	
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	153	67	65	65⅛	+ ⅛
UV Ind cv5⅞s93	12	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
Vendo cv4⅞s80	7	76	75	76	
VerYNuc 9⅛s81	15	93	92	93	+2
VaEIP cv3⅛s84	34	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—
VaE Pw 9⅛s81	5	72	72	72	
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	5	67	67	67	
VirgRy 9⅛s08	17	58	56⅛	58	+ ⅛
Wabash 7⅛s77	52	99	99⅛	99⅛	+1⅛
Wabash 4s81	3	70	70	70	
Wag El 6⅛s86	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Walern cv5⅛s	26	61	52	52	—
WarnL 8⅛s2020	61	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	—
WarnL 8.30s85	275	103⅛	101⅞	102⅛	+1⅛
Wash G 8⅛s75	25	101⅛	100	100⅛	+2
WcanU cv5⅛s93	23	51½	51	51⅛	+2½
Wean 5⅛s93n	25	51⅛	50⅛	51	
viWShr 4s2004f	28	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
viWShr 4s2361r	23	11	11	11	
WnAccep 8⅛s79	118	101⅛	100½	101⅛	+4
WnArL cv5⅛s93	242	73	74½	77	+2⅛
Wn Elec 8⅞s95	50	97	96½	97	+ ⅛
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	5	89	89	89	+4
WU Cp 10⅛s97	229	75	72⅛	74	+3⅛
WU Cp cv5¼s97	112	43	42	43	+2
WnUnT 8.45s95	122	63	63⅛	66⅛	+2
WnUnT 8 13s98	90	63½	60	63	
WnUnT 7.90s97	64	63	60⅛	62	+2⅛
nUnTel 6	54	57	55	56	
WuUnTel 5⅛s57	7	53⅛	53	53	+2
WnUn Tel 5s92	48	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+2⅛
WestgCr 7.2s78	60	94	92⅛	92⅛	—1½
WestgEl 8⅛s95	325	91½	89⅛	91⅛	+2
Weyrhsr 8⅛s04	37	100⅛	100	100⅛	+1
Weyrh 8⅛s2002	34	97	97	97	—
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	24	97	97	97	— ⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	37	101⅛	101	101	—
Weyrhsr 3s85	241	100⅛	99	99⅞	+ ⅛
Weyerh 7.55s94	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
WhirlSl cv3⅞s75	29	93	97⅛	98	+ ½
WhilCn cv5⅛s92	129	61	78⅛	80	—1
WhilM cv5⅛s93	63	55½	54	55	+1
Whittkr 10s93	14	75	75	75	—2
Whitkr cv4⅛s88	19	42	41⅛	41⅛	
Wickes cv5s99	61	83	79	80	+3
Wickes cv5s94	39	58	57⅛	58	
WilRs cv5⅛s87	11	80	78	78	
WilRs cv4⅞s92	12	70	69⅛	70	
WmsCos 11s81	159	103⅛	102	103	—
WmsCos 10⅛s85	424	101	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
WisCon 4⅛s29f	3	42½	42½	42½	
Wis Cen 4s2004	2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
WiscTel 8s14	71	90	89	89	
WiscTel 7⅛s87	20	80½	80	80½	
Witco cv4⅞s93	30	62½	61	62	+2
Woolwrth 9s99	113	90	89⅛	90	+2
Woolwth 7⅛s96	55	75⅛	74⅛	75	+ ⅛
Womet cv5¼s94	61	73⅞	72½	73	— ¼
Wyly cv7⅞s95	177	34⅛	33	34	—
Xerox 8⅛s99	29	93⅛	92⅛	93⅛	+
Xerox 8.2s82	347	101¼	100⅛	101⅛	+
Xerox cv6s95	704	117	105	109	—3
YngSh 10⅛2000	10	94	94	94	
Zapata cv4⅞s88	38	65	64⅞	65	+2
Zapat cv4⅞s88B	176	66	65	65	—1
Zapat cv4⅞s88C	36	66	65	65	—2
Zayre Co 8s96	4	58	58	58	—
Zayre cv5⅛s94	80	41½	39⅛	40	—
Zurn cv5⅛s94	76	60	59⅛	60	+1

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Antioq 3s78	5	88	85	88	+1
AsianDv 8⅛s80	5	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Austral 5⅛s81	4	88	88	88	+3
Ausl 5⅛s82Jan	3	85	85	85	
Austr 5⅛s80n	3	93	93	93	— ⅛
Brazil 8⅛s87	5	86	86	86	
Chile 3s93l	5	83	83	83	
ColombR 8⅛s88	6	93½	93½	93½	
Cuba 4⅛s77t	150	24⅛	23½	24	+ ½
Denmk 5⅛s77	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Estonia 7s67t	10	6	6	6	
Eurofima 9s82	50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
EuropC 8⅛s95	103	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞	
EurCS 8⅛s83	55	97	96¾	96⅞	
Ital C Con 3s77	1	95	95	95	
ItalRea 3s77	3	95	95	95	
JapanDv 6⅛s80	32	97⅛	99	99⅛	+ ⅛
Japan Dv 6s77	2	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Japan Dv 6s78	2	94	94	94	
Mexico 10s88	9	102	101	101⅛	
Mexico 8⅛s97	19	74	73	73	
Mexico 7s82	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
Mexico 6⅛s78	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Mexico 6⅛s79	8	88	88	88	
Mexico 6⅛s80	3	85	85	85	
N Zeal 5⅛s76	4	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
N Zeal 5⅛s77	3	93	93	93	
Nippn TT 6s77	15	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Norway 5⅛s76	6	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
Nova Scot 9s76	6	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
Philipp 6⅛s80	5	85	85	85	
Poland 8s50xf	3	42	42	42	
PolAs 4⅛s 58xf	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Silesa 4⅛s 58xf	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote May 16, 1975

Luxembourg Francs 30 (U.S. $0.83)

Information: Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp		1⅛	2⅛	
Allcity Ins .15		4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
AmBkrInsFla .20	179	4¼	5⅛	
ABkrLfFla .20b	13	8¼	9	
Am Capitol .10e	1	1¼	2⅛	
AmComwlth Fin	1	4¼	5¼	+ ⅛
AmFidelLfe .08		4½	5⅛	
AmFndrsLfe .16		6	7	
AmGuarnty Finl	225	2⅛	3⅛	
AmHeritgeLf .32	3	9⅛	10⅛	
AmIncomLlf .30e	2	8½	9⅛	
AmIntlGrp .24	67	53½	59½	— ½
AmIntlRein .14	9	42¾	44¼	— ¼
AmInvstLfe .10e	5	3½	4	+ ½
AmNatlFinl .42	23	7½	7⅞	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2¼	3	
AmReinsur .60	82	18	18½	
AmReserve Cp	250	1½	2	
AmStatesLf .10e	1	12	12½	
AmUndrwritr .40	2	9¾	10½	
Assoc Madison	10	3½	2⅞	
BMA Corp .58	33	12¾	13¼	
BankrsSecLf .30	3	4⅞	5⅛	
Benef NatCp s		2⅞	3⅛	
BenefStdA .40	4	4⅛	4⅞	
BenefStdB .40	4	4	4⅞	
CalWstnState .60	6	10¾	11¾	— ¼
CarolCaslty .20e		2½	2⅞	
CentennalCp .20e	17	4½	5	
ChaseNatLf .90e		10½	11½	+ ¼
Chespk Lf A .24		4⅛	4⅞	
Chespk Lf B .24		3⅞	4⅞	
Chubb Corp 1.40	82	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
CoastStaCp .27	24	4	4½	
College Univ	275	7⅛	7⅞	
Colon Lf&Ac .24	70	7⅞	8	
Columbia Natl		2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
CombInsAm .60	142	12	12¼	
Conn Gen Ins .88	205	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
ContAmLife .92		13	13¼	
CottonState Life		3⅞	4⅞	
Criterion Ins .60	4	29½	31½	
Crum&Frsr 1.40a	168	22¾	23½	— ¼
CrumFor pf2.40		72	76	
Durham Life .80	3	22	23½	
ERC Corp .56	289	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
Eldorado Genl		1	1½	
EmpFirMer .20a		3¼	3⅝	
Empire Gen	266	2⅞	3¼	
EmployrCas .80a	10	17	18½	
Equit Gen Cp .40		10	11	
EquitLfelowa .50		10⅞	11⅝	
Excelsior NY .60		7½	9½	
Farm Home Life		4⅛	5⅛	
FarmNewWL .16	52	41	43	
FarmersGrp 1	121	57¼	58½	+1
FidelCp Va	18	1⅛	1⅞	
FidelUnLife .85e	10	22⅞	23½	
FinlSecGrp .32		4⅛	4⅞	
FstAmFin .28	6	6½	7½	
FstColonyLfe .32	3	7⅝	8	
FstExecutive Cp		3½	4	
FstFederLf .32a		6½	7⅛	
First United Inc		⅜	1	
Fortune Nat s		4	5	
FoundationFinl s		¾	1	
FounderFinl .05e		1⅞	2⅞	
Franklin Life .84	251	18⅞	19½	+1⅛
Gen Reinsur .40	17	167	171	
GeoWashgtn Cp		2⅞	3¼	
Germanlnins .34		6⅛	8½	
GlobeLfeAcc .20	21	9⅞	10¾	
GovtEmpIns .80	216	27½	28	
GovtEmplyln wt	3	9⅛	10⅛	
Gov Emp Lfe .20	18	29⅛	30¼	
Gt Equity Finl		5	6½	
GtSouthnCp .52	122	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
Guaranty Nat		3⅛	3⅞	
Hamilton Intl	74	1⅜	1⅞	
HanoverIns .50	10	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
HartfStmBlr 1.68		34	34¾	
Home Benef 1	8	18⅛	19½	+ ¼
IndepLibty Lfe	260	1	1⅞	
IndepLfeAcc .56	25	8½	8¾	
IndianaGrp .50	3	10	10½	
Intercntl Finl	11	2⅞	3⅛	+
Interfincl .28	3	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
IntlLifeHolding s		3	3⅞	
InterstateCp .30	5	3⅞	4¼	
InvestGrnty Lfe		16	16½	
InvHeritKy .12e		8⅛	9	
Invstrs Am		2⅛	2⅞	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	4	9⅞	10⅛	
KansCityLfe 1.20	25	26	27	
KemperCorp .80	39	16¼	17½	
KyCentLfe .20	10	6⅛	6⅞	
LamarLife .40		13	14	
LibrlyNatLfe .60	231	24¼	24⅞	
Life Am Bost	1	1⅜	2⅜	
Life Ins Go .68	50	17⅛	18¼	
Life Invinc .08	16	5	5¼	
Lifesurance Cp		3	3½	
LincIncLf .40a		7½	8⅛	
La Sou Life		1⅞	2⅛	
LoyalAm Lfeins		6	7	
Manch Lfe Cas s		1⅛	1⅜	
ManhatLf In .34e		3⅞	4⅛	
MassGen Life	1	4⅛	4⅞	
McMillen Cp .32	239	5⅛	5¾	
MercuryGen .40	5	9⅞	10	
MidwstNat Ohio		6⅜	7⅛	
MidwstUnLf .40e	5	8⅛	9⅛	
MinnTlHeFinl .42		8	9	
ModrnAmLfe .14		2⅞	3⅜	
ModrnSecL .10e	219	1⅛	1½	
Monarch Cap	42	10⅜	11	
MonumentCp .48	134	9⅞	10⅜	
MotClAmIns .14	3	3	3¼	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a	3	8⅛	8½	
NN Corp 1.20	49	14	14⅛	
NatLifeFla .05e	1	3	3½	
NatOldLine .26	3	3⅞	4½	
NatRestrLf .50a	2	11⅛	12	
NatSecurIns s		3⅛	3⅞	
NatWestn Lf	3	2⅞	3⅛	
Nationwide A .25	40	7⅛	8	
NationwideLf .55	22	26	27	
North Cent		1	1½	
Noreast Hart .88		11	12⅞	
NorNatLfe .05e		2⅞	3	
NowstNatLfe .55	17	16¼	17⅛	
Occident Lf .02e		2⅞	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.30	54	29⅛	30⅞	
OldRepInt .70a	1	27⅛	28⅛	
PacStd Life		1⅛	1½	
PeerlessIns .50	222	7⅞	8⅛	
Penn Life	302	1⅛	1⅞	
Phila Life .50r	16	12⅛	12⅞	
PiedmtMan .14		4⅞	5⅛	
PreferdRisk .20e		7⅛	7⅞	
Pres Life		1⅞	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .60	100	10⅛	11⅛	
ProvLifeND .25e	9	14⅛	15⅛	
Prov Lfe Acc .68	4	31⅛	32⅛	
Reliable Life .80	1	13⅛	14⅛	
Repub NatLife	78	3⅞	4	
Safeco Cp 1	79	29⅛	30⅛	
StPaulCos .72	64	29⅞	30⅞	
SecurAmLfe .25r	18	6⅛	7	
SecurComm Lfe	27	5	5⅛	
SecurLfeAcc .40		6⅛	6⅞	
SecurLfeGa s	79	7½	8⅛	
So Caro Ins .40	2	8⅞	9⅛	
SouUnAla .10e		3⅛	4⅛	
SouthlandFin .30	2	10⅞	11⅛	
Sowstrn Lfe .92	58	30	30⅞	
SovereignCp .05e	13	4	4⅛	
StdLifeIndna .25	12	8⅛	9⅛	
StdSec Life	5	6	6½	
StatesInt Grp .25e	20	3⅛	4⅛	
Surety Finl .07		1⅞	2⅛	
ThomJeffLf .10e	2	3	4	—
TimeHolding .50	1	9	10	
TransptLfe .12a	20	3⅛	3⅞	
Unicoa		18½	19⅛	
UnitAmer Life	15	3⅛	3⅞	
UnitFireCas .85e	10	16⅞	17⅛	—
UnitFireIns .50		6⅛	6⅞	
Unit Guaranty	186	8⅛	8⅞	+
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e	225	6	6⅞	
UnitSav Life		2⅞	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	23	7⅞	8⅛	
Variable Annuit	1	7⅞	8	
Vico Corp		2⅛	2⅞	
WestnCasSur .68	42	16⅛	16⅞	—
WestnStaLfe .25a		8⅛	9	
Windsor Life		1⅛	2	
Wld Svc Lfe .10e		4⅛	5⅛	
Zenith Nat Ins	2	1⅞	2⅛	—
Zenith United		1⅞	2⅛	

Europe's banks come in all shapes and sizes. So why talk to Toronto Dominion?

In Europe, banks are pretty thick on the ground, so what special advantages can we offer?

Look behind some of today's important projects in Europe, and you'll see Toronto Dominion have established themselves as a major force on the international banking scene.

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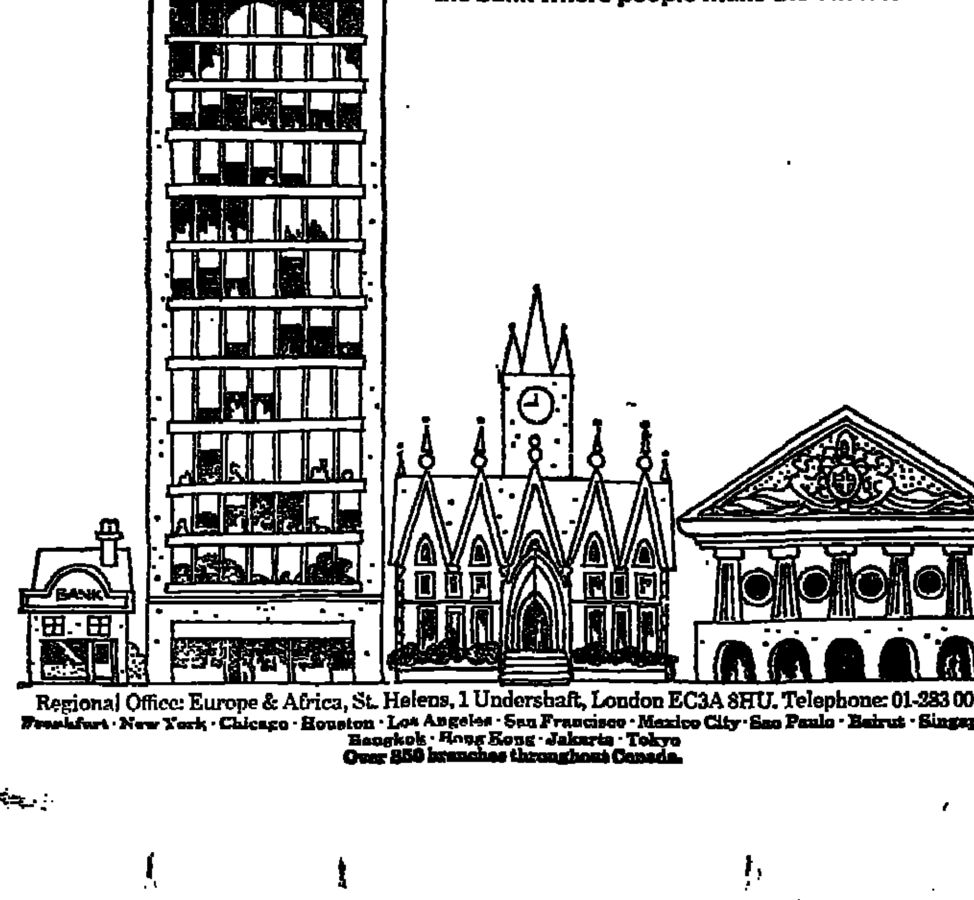

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Over 850 branches throughout Canada.

هكذا من الأصل

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8½-82	96½	98
Australia 8-86	100	101½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	85	87
Cavado 7-90	90	93
Centrest 8¾-85	102	103½
CCA 6½-80	98½	100
CCA 7-84	96½	98
CCA 8-86	99	100½
CECA 5¾-86	90	91½
CFE 6½-88	90	92
CFE 7¼-78	100	101½
CFE 8½-79	101	102
Communautés Urb 8-88	96	97½
Credit Nat. 8-88	100	101½
CUF 6¾-77	92	94
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88	97½	99
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-88	95¼	97
Escom 7-78	98½	100½
Escom 8¼-86	90	92
Escom 9¼-80	103	105
Fomento 5½-78	90	92
Greater 6¾-84	90	91½
Imatran 6-78	95½	97
Manitoba 7-89	93½	95
Manitoba 9-82	104½	106½
Nancy 8-86	100	101½
Norges Kommunalb 7¾-86	99	bid
North Scot 8-84	97	98½
Redernes 6-80	100	101½
Reed 6¾-83	91	92½
Sacor 4 6¾-77	91	93
S.D.R. 8-88	98	99½
SNCF 7¾-88	97	98½
Watney 7-84	84	86
A.O.C. 10-79	101½	103
Apel 9½-85	100	101
Bass 7-91	92	93¼
Cop City 10-79	102½	103½
G.I.S. 9¼-83	100	101
Iceland 8½-88	92	92½
Iceland 10-84	102½	103½
Imatran 9¼-85	99	100
St Oil Ind 8-88	90½	91¼
Brisa 8¾-89	79	81
Pechiney 8¾-89	92¼	93¼
Cofiroute 9-89	96¾	97¾
Oslo 8¾-93	95¼	96¼
Oslo 10-81 (Fl.)	102¾	103¾
Ireland 8½-82 (RP)	100	101
S.D.R. 9-87	100	101

Deutsche Marks
(Average price)

Australia 7-72/87	90.75
Copenhagen 6¾-87	71.25
Courtaulds 7¾-87	82.25
Courtaulds 6½-87	70.55
Daimler 8-85	102.50
Elec Council 7¾-86	92.15
ESCOM 6¼-87	70.30
Eurofima 6¼-87	86
ZIS 7¾-83	93.20
Finland 7-82	82
Hammersley 6¾-87	74.10
IAD 6¾-87	81.25
ICI 6½-82	72.25
KHD 6¾-87	81.75
KLM 8½-85	97.50
New Zealand 7-87	88.50
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	83.60
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	94.90
Quebec 6½-87	84.25
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84.25
Saab 7¾-86	90.25
Tenneco 7¾-86	91.30
Worldbank 6½-82	88.90
Worldbank 6¾-87	87

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	78½	80½
CECA 8-86	96	97½
ENEL 7¼-86	81	83
Eurofima 7¾-81	97	99
Interfrigo 7½-86	87	89

* For trading in DM

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	79	81
EIB 7-88	86	88
Burmah 7-88	66	68
Cons Eur. 7-87	80	82
Denmark 6¾-87	75	77
Gr Met. Hot 6¾-87	48	50
Finland 7-87	78	78
ISE 6½-87	61	63
Oslo 6¾-87	77	79
Reed 6¾-87	59	61
Slater 7¼-87	65	67

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-83	91	93
BASF 7½-87	79	81
CNT 7¼-84	87	89
EIB 7¾-87	88	91
Gervais 8-87	72	74
New Zeal. 7¼-87	78	80
Oslo 7½-87	78	80
Petrol BP 7-80	89	91
Québec 7½-87	79	81
Renault 7¼-87	78	80
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	78	80
Roussel 7-79	93	95
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	95	97
World Bank 7¼-87	78	80

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	Unavailable	
AMRO 9½-79	—	—
Arbed 8¼-80	—	—
BP 8-79	—	—
Cons Foods 6½-80	—	—
Eurofima 5¾-79	—	—
EIB 9½-79	—	—
Govett 6½-79	—	—
Holl Inns 6½-79	—	—
KLM 6-79	—	—
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	—	—
New Zealand 6½-79	—	—
Philips 6-79	—	—
Sperry 6½-79	—	—
St. Brands 6½-79	—	—

Kredietlux Indices

	April 4	May 5
	Unavailable	
O.A.	—	—
D.M.	—	—
ECU	—	—
F.F.	—	—
F Lux.	—	—

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
May 22 1975	5.11	4.43	4.48
May 29	5.08	4.48	4.55
Jun 3	5.10	4.66	4.73
Jun 5	5.11	4.65	4.72
Jun 12	5.11	4.69	4.77
Jun 17	5.14	4.76	4.84
Jun 19	5.16	4.78	4.87
Jun 26	5.14	4.78	4.87
Jun 30	5.08	4.80	4.89
July 1	5.10	4.86	4.96
July 3	5.13	4.89	4.99
July 10	5.13	4.91	5.01
July 17	5.12	4.90	5.09
July 24	5.16	4.96	5.07
July 29	5.13	4.91	5.03
July 31	5.15	4.99	5.11
Aug. 7	5.16	5.00	5.13
Aug. 14	5.06	5.00	5.13
Aug. 21	5.22	5.06	5.20
Aug. 26	5.28	5.12	5.26
Aug. 28	5.27	5.11	5.26
Sep. 4	5.35	5.19	5.35
Sep 11	5.36	5.20	5.36
Sep. 18	5.42	5.24	5.41
Sep. 23	5.42	5.24	5.41
Sep. 25	5.44	5.28	5.46
Oct 2	5.48	5.34	5.53
Oct 9	5.48	5.36	5.55
Oct 16	5.50	5.36	5.56
Oct 21	5.51	5.37	5.57
Oct 23	5.52	5.38	5.59
Oct 30	5.54	5.40	5.61
Nov 6	5.51	5.41	5.63
Nov 13	5.49	5.43	5.66
Nov 18	5.56	5.34	5.55
Dec 16	5.61	5.43	5.67
Jan 13 1976	5.77	5.61	5.87
Jan. 31	5.73	5.65	5.92
Feb 10	5.84	5.65	5.96
Mar 9	5.83	5.67	5.95
Apr. 6	5.82	5.66	5.97
May 4	5.79	5.73	6.06

Market Averages

Week Ended May 16, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	856.73	837.61	837.61	—12.52
20 Transp.	173.47	168.80	168.80	— 3.11
15 Utilities	78.86	78.16	78.16	+ 0.26
65 Comb.	260.95	254.98	254.98	— 3.36
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	92.27	90.43	90.43	— .10

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	41	41¾
Baystate Corporation	24¾	25¾
Cleveland Trust Cp.	39½	40½
Detroit Bank Corporation.	40¾	41¾
Fidelcor Inc.	24	25
First Md. Bncp.	17	17¾
First Nat. Cinn.	24	24¾
Girard Corporation	37	39½
Harris Bank Cp Chic.	58¾	59½
Ind. Val Bank & Trust Phil	19¾	20¾
Lincoln First Banks	22½	23½
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	45¼	46
Nat City Corporation	27½	28½
New England Merch. Boston	13¾	14¾
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	25¼	25¾
Pitts Nat. Corporation	29¾	30½
Prov. Nat. Corporation	20¼	21
Secur. Pac Corporation	18⅛	18½
Shawmut Ass Boston	30	31½
Sta. Str Bank Boston	24¾	25¾
US Trust New York	23½	24½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	15½	16
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	18	19

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

The only dollar issue currently on offer is a $25-million loan for Hamersley Holdings, Ltd. The seven-year debentures are expected to carry a coupon of 10 per cent—in line with the yield currently available on other Australian paper.

Scheduled for simultaneous launching in the United States and Europe is a $50-million convertible for Komatsu of Japan. The 15-year loan will be the second convertible marketed so far this year.

A number of U.S. borrowers are also reported to be eyeing a return to the Eurobond market. Among them are Gould, Inc., Gulf & Western and International Utilities. Clarification on the exemption from U.S. withholding taxes may delay their arrival and in one case bankers are awaiting the midyear results before seeking a new (and improved) credit rating.

Deutsche-Mark Sector

Activity in the deutsche-mark sector of the market remains strong. Norges Kommunalbank is seeking 60 million DM in five-year notes expected to carry a coupon of 8 per cent and an issue price of 99.

The Swedish Investment Bank is reportedly next in line to borrow 100 million DM.

Still on offer is a 50-million-DM loan for Mo Och Domsjoe (Modo) of Sweden. The pulp producer is offering to pay 9 per cent on the eight-year loan, which is expected to be priced at around 99 1/2.

Estel, the West German-Dutch steel group, priced its 100-million-DM loan at 99. The 10-year issue carries a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent. Kawasaki Steel sold its 100-million-DM, seven-year loan at 98 3/4 with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.

The DM sector of the market, for the first time, now accounts for most of the new business transacted. According to the West Deutsche Landesbank, public issues so far this year now total 3 billion DM, compared with 725 million DM for all of last year. In the private placement market, an estimated 34 issues worth 1.43 billion DM have been marketed, compared with 25 placements worth 760 million DM for all of 1974.

By contrast, the dollar sector has seen only 21 1/2 loans (one loan was half in Canadian dollars, *half in U.S. currency*) worth $630 million floated so far this year, Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise reports.

Overall, 55 issues worth the equivalent of $1.8 billion have been floated so far this year, compared with $1.5 billion for all of last year.

Euroguilder Issues

Not included in the Kredietbank figures are Euroguilder issues, which Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank estimates total 950 million guilders so far this year, up from 907 million guilders in all of 1974.

Activity in the guilder sector has been stifled by the Dutch central bank, which fears that the guilder is becoming a reserve currency being held by foreign central banks. The Dutch now say the volume of new issues this year can only equal the total of guilder issues expected to be redeemed. This is put at 1.25 billion guilders, leaving a scant 300 million guilders in new issues—one a month—to be floated this year.

The current issue is for Nederlandsche Scheepvaart Unie. The 60-million-guilder, six-year notes, are to be sold at par with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. The City of Oslo is expected to tap the market for 60 million guilders next month.

The impending return of the French franc to the joint European float has apparently eliminated concern about the future fluctuations of the franc as investors are rushing to buy the French currency. The loan for Crédit Foncier was raised to 125 million francs from the 100 million initially indicated and demand for the loan is said to have totaled more than 300 million francs. The seven-year loan, priced at par, carried a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent.

Next on offer will be a seven-year loan for the European Coal and Steel Community, reportedly with a coupon of 10 per cent. The loan is expected to total at least 125 million francs.

No Arab Banks

Most notable about the success of the recent franc issues is the absence of Arab banks. However, a new source of buying power has been introduced to the market—Fondo do Investiones, the Venezuelan investment company, which co-managed Crédit Foncier and will play the same role in the Coal and Steel loan.

Bankers expect the Venezuelan fund to play as important a role as the Kuwaitis in funneling funds into the Eurobond market. Another source of new funds for corporate borrowers is expected to be the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, which is currently undergoing a reorganization. Until now, SAMA has bought only top-quality government securities. However, after the reorganization, SAMA will reportedly begin to move into top-quality corporate issues.

Presumably much of the surplus oil funds going into medium-term investments will continue to be made through the Euromarkets as the investors can rapidly become co-managers of issues, earning substantial commissions whereas the New York market is less open to newcomers.

W. Berlin Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Association of International Bond Dealers, held last week in West Berlin, the committee on market practices "strongly recommended that managers of future issues do their utmost to obtain" a credit rating for the loan from one of the established rating agencies such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's.

Spokesmen for issuing houses indicated a definite lack of enthusiasm for such a procedure. It is one thing to rate firms of one country, which mostly follow similar accounting practices, and quite another to attempt to make international comparisons based on quite different bookkeeping procedures.

Other major business accomplished in Berlin was the election of a new AIBD board. S.M. Yassukovich of European Banking Co. was elected chairman, A. Rydberg of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken was elected secretary and G. Gason of Samuel Montagu was re-elected treasurer.

Intl. Institutions
(long term)
May 14: 9.09 %. May 7: 9.04 %.
Industrials
(long term)
May 14: 9.10 %. May 7: 9.21 %.
Industrials
(medium-term)
May 14: 8.06 %. May 7: 7.98 %.

Market Turnover

	May 16	May 9
Cedel	$380.9 mil.	$316.5 mil.
Euroclear	$473.4 mil.	$293.9 mil.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended May 16, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
AmT&T	3,518,000	52	49⅞	50¼	—1⅛
OccidPet	1,068,400	16⅞	15¾	16	— ⅜
PanAm	1,052,800	5⅛	4	4⅞	+ ⅞
XeroxCp	834,000	87⅝	76⅛	76⅝	—7⅞
MGICInv	753,200	18⅝	16⅛	17⅜	+1⅜
GenMotors	749,400	48⅛	44¾	45½	+ ⅝
Chrysler	738,200	12½	10¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
ComwEdis	732,200	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	——
TexacoInc	726,000	25⅛	24⅝	24½	— ⅜
FedNatMtg	692,900	18⅛	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
Polaroid	669,300	32½	29¾	30⅞	—1¼
IntTelTel	663,800	24¾	23⅝	23½	— ⅝
GulfOil	619,800	20⅛	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
RiteAid	611,300	12⅞	11	12⅞	+1⅞
VaElPow	592,100	12	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
AmHome	587,900	39½	37¾	39¼	+1⅛
NatSemicn	586,600	38⅞	32¾	35⅝	+2⅞
CocaBtgNY	582,800	9⅞	8⅞	9⅜	——
SeabCstLin	575,200	28½	21½	21¾	—6¼
EvansPd	548,000	6	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜

Issues traded: 2,007.
Advances: 955; declines: 821; unchanged: 231.
New highs: 400; new lows: 24

Volume

Last week	120,726,320 shares
Week ago	121,468,010 shares
Year ago	59,369,720 shares
1975	2,045,434,320 shares
1974	1,345,075,384 shares
1973	1,544,301,191 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended May 16, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
KaiserInd.	728,200	10⅞	8⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
SyntexCorp.	499,100	43⅝	39½	39⅞	—2⅞
HoustOilM	232,100	24¼	21⅝	24⅜	+1
USFilter	205,400	10¾	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
ChampHo	203,100	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	——
AngloCoOtd	162,700	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
LoewsTh wt	147,400	6¼	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
KinArkCp	122,900	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
Dataprod	121,900	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
UNACorp.	118,800	6⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛

Volume: 12,719,940 shares.
Year to date: 231,153,070 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,231.
Advances: 497; declines: 463; unchanged: 272.
New highs: 161; new lows: 17.

Sports

Bayi's 3:51 Sets Mile Mark

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 18 (AP).—Filbert Bayi of Tanzania shattered Jim Ryun's eight-year-old world standard for the mile with a clocking of 3 minutes 51 seconds last night in the Martin Luther King Freedom Games.

Five other milers were clocked in less than four minutes in the race, which saw the 21-year-old Bayi lead from start to finish.

Bayi's time shaved one-tenth of a second off the world record that Ryun, the former University of Kansas runner, established in June, 1967, at the national Amateur Athletic Union meet at Bakersfield, Calif.

Ryun at one time held three world records and now Bayi has two of them. In February, 1974, the fleet runner from Dar-Es-Salaam broke Ryun's mark for the 1,500 meters with a time of 3:32.2 at the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand.

Ryun's old 800-meter world standard is now held by Marcello Fiasconara of Italy.

American Marty Liquori last night was second, in 3:52.1, followed by Eamonn Couglan of Ireland, a student at Philadelphia's Villanova University, at 3:53.3. American Rick Wohlhuter, the world half-mile record holder, was fourth with a 3:53.8, with Americans Tony Waldrop fifth at 3:57.7 and Reggie McAfee sixth in 3:59.5.

Three times in the past there have been seven runners in a race to finish under the four-minute barrier in the mile—at Compton, Calif., in 1972, at Berkeley, Calif., in 1973 and last June 1 in Wichita, Kansas.

However, Walter Wilkinson of England, the seventh finisher here, clocked 4:06.2.

Steve Williams, co-world record-holder with a 9.9 clocking, won the 100 meters in 10 seconds, nipping teen-age sensation Houston McTear at the wire. Jamaica's Donald Quarrie was third in 10.2.

Alice Annum of Ghana and Denise Roberston of Australia were both timed in 11.5 seconds for the women's 100 meters, but Annum got the photo-finish verdict. Third place went to Marjorie Bailey of Canada in 11.7.

Williams rounded off a great night when he won gold in the 200 meters, beating world co-record holder Donald Quarrie into second place. Williams's time of 19.9 was one tenth of a second outside the world record. Quarrie was timed in 20.2.

Bayi's performance was remarkable on two other counts: He arrived here only on Thursday night after a 23-hour plane trip from Tanzania and he reaffirmed a superiority he had displayed during his undefeated American indoor tour.

"Most of the time, I run 53 seconds," he said, referring to his front-running tactics that have baffled mile traditionalists who are accustomed to strong finishing kicks. "Today, I ran 56. I had good stamina."

Even while Bayi raced the clock, however, he still was challenged in the crucial stages, another unusual quality to a record mile.

NHL Flyers Defeat Sabres To Lead in Final Series, 2-0

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (UPI).—Bobby Clarke, after setting up Philadelphia's first goal, scored the winner during a third-period power play today and Bernie Parent withstood a late Buffalo attack to give the Flyers a 2-1 victory and a two-game advantage in the Stanley Cup finals.

Clarke, held to two goals in the preliminary rounds of the playoffs, now has five points in the first two games of this series and, as a result, the Flyers will enjoy a 2-0 lead when the best-of-seven-game series resumes Tuesday night in Buffalo.

Barely 4 1/2 minutes after big defensemen Jerry Korab had tied the score for Buffalo early in the final period, Clarke poked home the winner while the Sabres' Don Luce was sitting out a hooking penalty.

The Flyer captain had set himself in position just to the right of Buffalo goalie Garry Desjardins and deftly swept in a backhander after taking a pass from Bill Barber.

Reggie Leach, a former junior league teammate of Clarke and recommended to the Flyers by his friend last spring, got Philadelphia's first goal, at 8:24 of the second period, after taking a pass from Clarke. Leach, in the slot, sent the puck between the legs of Sabre defenseman Jocelyn Guevermont and beat Desjardins.

In losing, the Sabres continued their jinx of never having won in The Spectrum in 15 games.

In addition, the Sabres have never beaten Parent.

Parent, who now has allowed only one goal in each of his last three playoff games, was credited with 18 saves and held up after Buffalo removed Desjardins for an extra attacker in the last minute.

The Sabres, boasting one of the most awesome attacks in the National Hockey League, have had 11 power-play chances in the last two games but have converted only one.

Casper's Lead At Four Strokes

NEW ORLEANS, May 18 (AP).—Billy Casper reeled off four consecutive birdies and expanded his lead to four strokes with a 8-under-par 66 in yesterday's third round of the $150,000 New Orleans Open golf tournament.

Casper, 43, who scored the last of his 50 tour victories two seasons ago, put together a 54-hole total of 201, 15-under-par over the muddy 7,080-yard Lakewood Country Club course.

Casper, who has led or shared the lead at the end of each round, dropped two back of England's Peter Oosterhuis early in the round, but then swept by him on the birdie string that started on the 12th hole. Oosterhuis, meanwhile, bogeyed two of his last six holes and drifted back to a 69 and a 205 total.

Orantes Upsets Vilas in Britain

BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 18 (AP).—Manuel Orantes of Spain gained the men's singles final of the British hardcourt tennis championships here today by beating the favorite, Argentine Guillermo Vilas, 6-2, 6-2.

In the other semifinal, unseeded Patrick Proisy of France beat Onny Parun, New Zealand, 6-4, 6-1.

Orantes seized command of the game from the start and had little trouble eliminating Vilas, the 23-year-old No. 1 seed.

The Spaniard picked up his victory in less than an hour. He wrapped up the second set in 25 minutes and only conceded 13 points.

Janet Newberry scored a surprise victory over fellow American Terry Holladay, 7-9, 7-5, 6-3, to take the women's singles title.

Beziers French Champs

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—Beziers won the French Rugby Union championship for the fifth time scoring a 13-12 victory over Brive in the final.

More Sports News On Page 11

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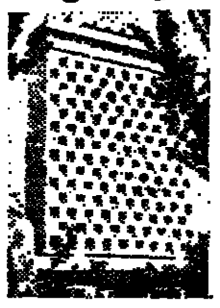

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Belgium ....B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	273.0	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany (air).D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong-Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air).$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ...L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ..$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) $	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) .N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.50
Portugal (air) .Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	171.00	85.00	47.00
Singapore (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air). $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ...Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) .S.Kr	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ......$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.50
Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00

19-5-75

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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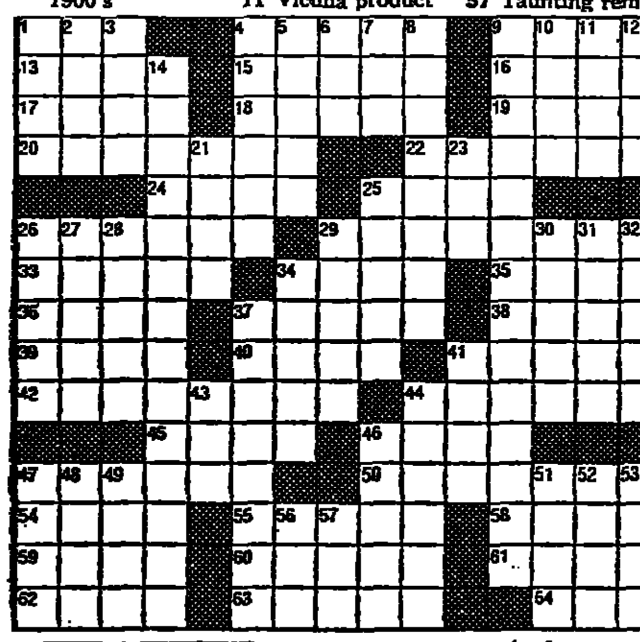
هكذا من الأصل

ACROSS

1 Kind of sack or iron
4 Kind of holiday
9 Actress Goldie
13 Watery sound
15 Hole —— (ace)
16 Hautboy
17 Father, in the Mideast
18 Novice-cook's candy
19 Uris
20 Gadabout
22 Move like a duck
24 Come-on
25 Traffic situations
26 Crises on Wall St.
29 Shortens
33 In reserve
34 Lily-pad's milieu
35 Author Harte
36 Family of 16 Across
37 Gunpowder, etc., e.g.
38 San ——
39 Noun suffix
40 Pro ——
41 Focus, as blame
42 Famed muckraker of early 1900's
44 General Nathanael
45 N.Y.C. river
46 —— off (loaf)
47 Thirty, in Paris
50 Bullying one
54 Wallace of silents
55 Greatest depression time
58 Undeceived
59 —— of Cleves
60 TV-cook Julia
61 Certain payment
62 Nobleman
63 Kind of scout
64 Albee's "The —— Story"

DOWN

1 Bandy words
2 Love song
3 Condemn
4 Some prisoners
5 Accustom
6 Odin or Thor
7 Sharp-cornered: Abbr.
8 Sheltered sides
9 Gives moral support to
10 Not yet up
11 Vicuña product
12 Hawaiian goose
14 Pleader for the poor
21 Henry or Clare
23 Sum: Abbr.
25 Post-coup d'état group
26 Studies closely
27 Regarding
28 Relative
29 Water birds
30 Musical-comedy revival
31 Washout
32 Former U.S. Chief Justice
34 Do a spring garden chore
37 Demeanor
41 Campus figure, for short
43 Kind of chance
44 Flask, in France
46 Put to severe questioning
47 Fairway feature
48 Tennis star Lacoste
49 German article
51 Don Juan's mother
52 —— risk (safely)
53 Back: Prefix
56 Cry of triumph
57 Taunting remark



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	
AMSTERDAM	17	62	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	
BELGRADE	—	—	
BERLIN	26	79	Variable
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—	—	
CAIRO	—	—	
CASABLANCA	—	—	
COPENHAGEN	—	—	
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	
DUBLIN	—	—	
EDINBURGH	—	—	
FLORENCE	—	—	
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cloudy
GENEVA	—	—	
HELSINKI	22	72	Fair
ISTANBUL	—	—	
LAS PALMAS	—	—	
LISBON	20	68	Fair
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Fair
MADRID	27	81	Fair
MILAN	—	—	
MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—	—	
MUNICH	—	—	
NEW YORK	24	75	Rain
NICE	—	—	
OSLO	—	—	
PARIS	20	68	Fair
PRAGUE	—	—	
ROME	23	72	Fair
SOFIA	—	—	
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Fair
TEHRAN	21	73	Fair
TEL AVIV	—	—	
TUNIS	—	—	
VENICE	—	—	
VIENNA	—	—	
WARSAW	—	—	
WASHINGTON	—	—	
ZURICH	—	—	

Other temperatures and weather conditions are not available for this edition because the French meteorological service that supplies the information is on strike for forty eight hours.

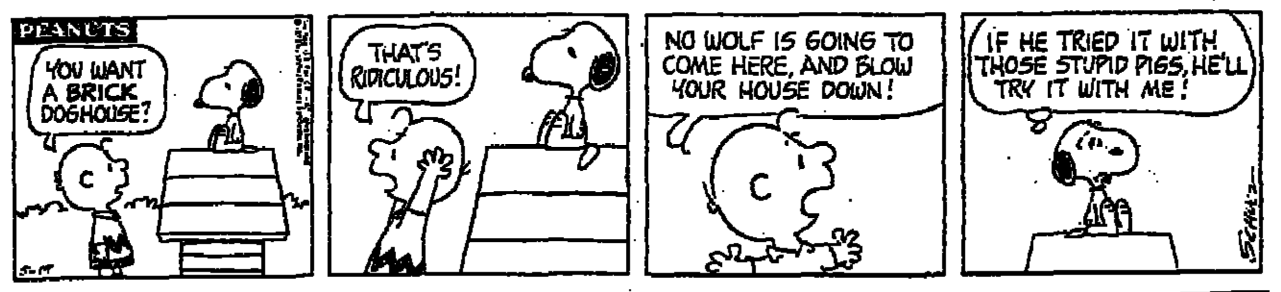
Mutual Funds

Closing Prices May 16, 1975

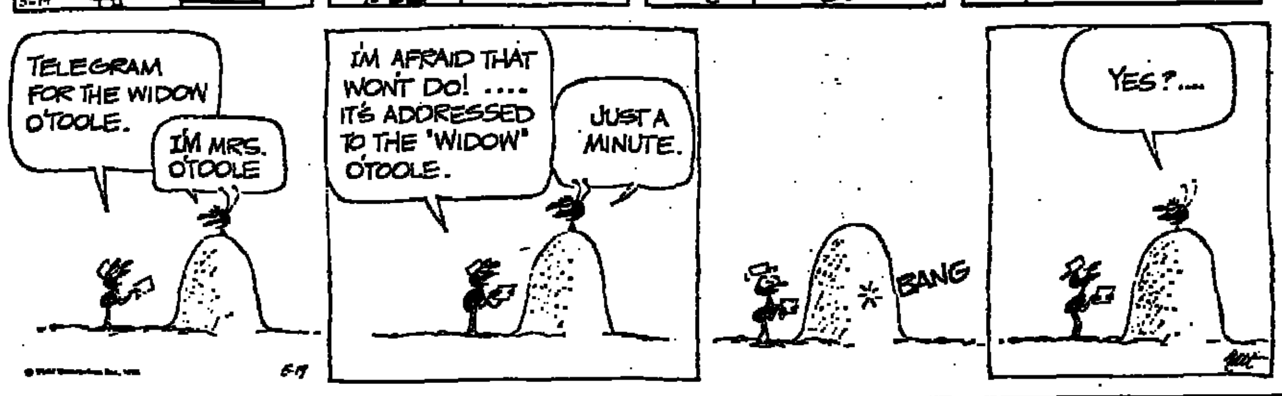
NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.22	4.31
Adm Grt	3.57	3.91
Adm Inc	3.21	3.52
Adm Ins	6.62	7.25
Advisrs	3.40	3.72
Aetna F	6.77	7.40
Aetna Shr	11.48	12.55
Afuture F	7.79	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.39	
Allstate	9.77	10.51
Alpha	10.19	11.14
Amcap	4.59	5.02
Am Birth	10.07	11.07
Am Eqity	4.35	4.77
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.86	6.40
Incme	7.57	8.27
Invest	6.81	7.44
Specl	5.78	6.32
Stock	6.34	6.93
Am Grth	4.55	4.97
A minsin	4.34	4.74
Am Invs	4.55	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.90	8.63
AmN Gth	2.20	2.40
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.56	7.19
Incme	6.27	6.87
Resrv	10.26	11.24
Spectr	4.27	4.68
Fd Inv	6.37	6.98
Wash N	9.68	10.61
Audax Fd	6.71	7.33
Axe Houghotn:		
Fnd A	4.25	4.62
Fnd B	6.46	7.02
Stock	5.59	6.11
BLC Grth	9.11	9.96
Babson	9.76	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	5.19	
Bayrk Gr	4.49	
Beacn Hil	8.21	N.L.
Reacn In	9.05	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.44	7.04
Bnd Fd A	14.04	15.34
Bondstk	4.10	4.48
Bost Fdn	8.41	9.19
Brwn Fd	3.01	3.10
Burnh Fd	9.22	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.25	12.30
Candn	8.76	9.57
Divid	2.91	3.19
NatW S	8.79	9.61
NY Vnt	10.05	10.98
CG Fund	9.19	9.94
CG Incm	7.61	8.23
Cap Pres	94.40	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.92	10.84
Chall Inv	8.57	9.37
Channing Funds:		
Amcr	1.09	1.19
Balan	8.43	9.21
Bond	7.87	8.60
Eq Grt	6.49	7.09
Eq Pro	2.66	2.91
Fd Am	6.14	6.71
Grwth	4.10	4.48
Incom	5.86	6.40
Prov	3.26	3.56
Specl	1.48	1.62
Vent	8.62	9.42
Chart Fd	10.37	11.33
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.46	7.06
Frt Cap	4.06	4.44
Shrhld	6.35	6.94
Specl	5.02	5.49
Chemicl	8.25	9.13
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	5.30	5.81
Knic G	5.54	6.07
Libv Fd	3.90	4.26
Man Fd	3.00	3.28
Schust	6.47	7.07
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.30	9.07
Equty	2.43	2.66
Fund	9.09	9.93
Grwth	4.97	5.43
Incom	8.00	8.74
Vent	2.15	2.35
Colu Grth	11.98	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.56	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.90	.97
Cwlth C	1.31	1.42
Comp Gr	5.17	5.65
Comp Ca	4.04	4.43
Concord	8.28	N.L.
Cons Inv	9.00	9.50
Constel G	5.27	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.29	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.37	12.29
Davge Fd	6.20	N.L.
deVegh	59.14	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.10	9.95
Delaw	8.86	9.68
Delta	3.85	4.21
Dir Cap	3.45	3.78
Dodo Cox	14.50	N.L.
Drexel	8.72	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp.		
Dreyf	10.18	11.16
Equit	3.75	4.01
Levge	12.65	13.86
Liqu As	10.01	
Spl Inc	6.56	7.19
Third C	9.94	10.89
E&E Fd	3.05	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.31	7.99
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.02	8.77
Grwth	8.98	9.81
Incom	5.25	5.74
Specl	5.63	6.15
Stock	9.24	10.10
EDIE Spl	17.89	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.93	10.79
Elfun Tr	13.03	
Energy	11.64	N.L.
Fairfld	7.62	8.33
Farm Bu	7.71	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.10	8.85
Capt	8.75	9.56
Contfd	10.08	
Conv	7.03	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	7.24	
Essex	7.21	
Evrst	10.96	
Fidel	13.92	15.21
Puritn	9.09	9.93
Salem	3.66	4.00
Trend	19.61	21.43
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.89	N.L.
Indust	3.64	N.L.
Incom	6.03	N.L.
Vent	4.08	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.54	11.52
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.25	4.66
Grwth	6.22	6.82
Incom	6.94	7.61
Stock	6.89	7.55
Fst Mit A	7.55	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	7.21	
100 Fd	6.99	
101 Fd	7.04	
Fnd Gth	3.76	4.11
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.70	5.14
Incom	10.24	11.19
Mutal	6.42	9.20
Specl	8.79	9.61
Foursq	7.35	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.10	6.68
Grwth	5.87	6.43
Utils	3.64	3.99
Incom	1.59	1.74
US Gov	9.34	10.24
Capit	5.39	5.91
Equit	3.32	3.64
Frkln Lfe	9.71	10.61
FdF Dep	8.02	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.85	8.58
Impac	6.45	7.05
Ind Trd	9.84	10.73
Pilot	7.27	7.95
GE S& S	27.16	
Gen Sec	6.91	N.L.
GrthFd A	4.24	4.63
Grth Ind	17.40	N.L.
Guard M	22.73	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.78	4.13
Grwth	5.61	6.13
Incom	6.65	7.27
Hart Gth	9.43	N.L.
Hart Lev	8.14	N.L.
Harvest	10.04	
Hedge	5.54	
Herltge	1.24	
Hor Man	15.86	17.15
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.68	5.11
Incom	3.83	4.19
Trus sh	12.41	13.56
Trus un	3.35	
Imp Cap	7.67	8.38
Imp Gth	6.38	6.97
IncF Am	12.84	14.03
Inc Bost	5.43	5.95
Industry	2.46	
INTGN	7.38	7.98
Int Invst	16.48	18.06
Inver Gth	7.03	N.L.
ICA	12.19	13.32
Inv Guid	6.64	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	9.86	10.78
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.42	8.13
Capit S	4.60	5.04
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.32	5.51
IDS Grt	5.25	
IDS ndi	4.67	5.08
Mutl	8.20	8.91
Prog	3.12	3.39
Stock	16.80	18.26
Select	8.60	9.25
Var Py	6.42	6.98
Inv Resh	unavail	
Istel	20.87	21.52
Ivy	5.94	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.44	9.17
Janus F	15.84	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.71	19.27
Grwth	6.08	6.41
Signat	7.36	8.00
Johnstn	20.22	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.87	4.24
Cus B1	16.82	17.59
Cus B2	17.05	18.68
Cus B4	7.24	7.93
Cus K1	6.41	7.03
Cus K2	5.10	5.59
Cus S1	18.65	20.44
Cus S2	8.75	9.59
Cus S3	7.34	8.04
Cus S4	3.13	3.43
Polar	3.17	3.46
Land Gth	6.48	7.08
LD Edie	13.08	13.99
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.93	15.29
Lex Gr	6.15	6.72
Lex Inc	10.15	11.09
Lox Rh	12.36	13.51
Life Ins	5.90	6.44
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.92	6.47
Sel Am	6.41	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.98	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.94	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.15	N.L.
Mut	12.57	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilld	6.72	7.25
A Bus	2.80	3.03
Bnd Db	9.24	10.10
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.43	10.31
Incom	8.27	9.04
US Gov	9.95	10.87
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.56	7.19
Indep	6.72	7.36
Mass	9.55	10.47
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.97	10.90
MIG	10.07	11.01
MID	11.90	13.01
MFD	11.21	12.25
MCD	12.45	13.61
Mates	1.37	N.L.
Mathers	9.58	N.L.
Mid AM	4.38	4.79
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.06	9.90
MSB Fd	13.15	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.40	9.18
MIF Fd	7.29	7.88
MIF Gth	3.41	3.69
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.35	11.52
Grwth	4.20	4.57
Incom	7.84	8.52
Mut Shrs	19.75	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.75	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.10	
Natl Ind	8.64	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.56	8.26
Bond	4.05	4.43
Divid	3.17	3.46
Grwth	5.32	5.81
Pf Stk	5.22	5.70
Incom	4.44	4.85
Stock	6.41	7.01
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	14.62	15.89
Grwth	8.59	9.34
Incom	13.17	14.32
Side	13.25	14.40
Neuw Fd	7.65	N.L.
New Per	14.96	16.35
New Wld	10.48	11.45
Newton	11.13	12.17
Nichls Fd	12.01	N.L.
Noreast	13.39	N.L.
Omega	7.36	7.48
One WmS	14.30	N.L.
ONeill Fd	unavail	
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.93	6.48
Incom	7.14	7.80
Opp Mo	9.62	
AM	8.59	9.29
Time	5.68	6.21
OTC Sec	9.71	10.55
Param M	6.52	7.13
Partner	7.62	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.29	5.78
Pegas Fd	3.40	3.73
Penn Sq	6.49	N.L.
Penn Mu	7.41	N.L.
Phila	6.39	6.98
Phoe Cap	7.74	8.46
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	11.80	12.90
Pilg Fd	6.74	7.37
Mag C	2.86	N.L.
Mag In	7.71	8.41
Pine St	9.72	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	10.99	12.01
II	9.78	10.69
Plan Inv	10.02	10.89
a14 ssu v		
a14 investg yvx		6
Pligrth	10.20	11.15
Plitrnd	6.24	6.82
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.85	N.L.
Incom	9.43	N.L.
N Era	10.77	N.L.
N Horiz	7.15	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.97	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.24	7.91
Pru SIP	8.61	9.41
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.47	10.35
Equit	9.12	9.97
Georg	12.13	13.26
Grwth	9.65	10.55
Incom	7.02	7.67
Invest	7.43	8.12
Vista	9.59	10.48
Voyag	10.07	11.01
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.68	5.12
Safec Eqt	7.02	7.67
Safec Gth	5.64	6.16
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.10	N.L.
Specl	21.24	N.L.
Balan	13.21	N.L.
Com St	8.24	N.L.
Man Rs	10.05	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.57	5.01
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.22	3.53
Invest	5.70	6.25
Ultra	6.82	7.47
Sent Gth	8.58	9.33
Sentry F	11.76	12.78
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.23	4.62
Entrp	5.19	5.67
Flet Fd	4.27	4.67
Harbr	7.04	7.69
Legal	6.13	6.70
Pace	7.22	7.89
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.60	17.05
Incom	15.78	17.25
Invest	8.32	9.09
Sherm D	14.63	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.65	7.27
Invest	8.85	9.67
Trust	6.78	7.41
Vent	7.84	8.57
SB Eqty	9.06	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.15	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.34	10.83
Sw Invs	6.35	6.86
Swin Gt	4.63	5.01
Sover Inv	10.33	11.29
Spectra F	3.77	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.37	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.01	4.38
Div Fd	4.18	4.57
Prog F	3.83	4.19
StFrm Gt	4.44	N.L.
S Frm In	8.16	N.L.
State St	38.51	39.00
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.46	N.L.
Asso F	.95	N.L.
Invest	1.09	N.L.
Ocean	6.08	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.42	N.L.
Cap O	7.66	N.L.
Stock	12.27	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.72	6.27
Incom	7.64	8.37
Kemp	10.22	10.87
Sumit	7.81	8.56
Tech	6.15	6.74
Survey F	8.62	9.42
Temp Gt	8.35	9.16
Temp Inv	1,000	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.32	7.96
Trav Eq	9.02	9.88
Tudr Hed	10.81	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.61	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.41	N.L.
Twen Fiv	4.21	N.L.
USAA Gt	8.12	N.L.
US GovSe	9.49	9.63
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.92	4.29
Balan	6.94	7.59
ComSt	10.44	11.41
Unif Mut	7.35	8.03
Unifund	7.50	8.20
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.95	11.97
Nat Inv	6.35	6.94
U Cap	8.74	9.55
Union	11.05	12.08
United Funds:		
Accm	5.97	6.54
Bond	6.59	7.22
Con Gr	8.69	9.52
Con Inc	8.05	8.82
Incom	10.17	11.15
Scien	5.92	6.49
Vang	5.03	5.51
Unit Svcs	4.40	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.52	6.03
Incom	3.99	4.36
Lev Grt	6.41	7.01
Spl Sit	2.92	3.19
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.11	6.68
Comm	5.91	6.46
Specl	6.41	7.01
Vandrbt	2.56	2.80
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.64	20.37
Ivest	7.53	8.23
Morg	10.34	11.30
Trust	9.22	10.08
Wellsl	10.41	11.38
Wellin	9.18	10.03
West B	9.08	9.92
Windr	7.34	8.02
Vantg TN	4.30	
Var In P	3.27	3.55
Viking	4.83	N.L.
Wall St G	5.63	6.15
Wash M	11.15	12.19
Weing Eq	10.13	N.L.
West Ind	2.38	2.61
Westf Grt	6.84	7.43
Wisc Fd	4.76	5.20
Ziegler	8.95	9.78

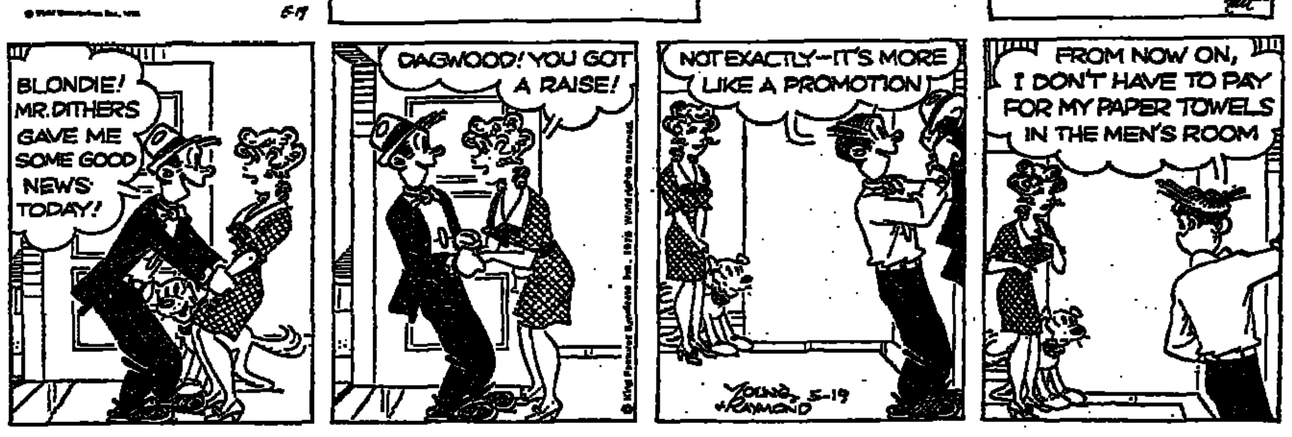
PEANUTS



B.C.



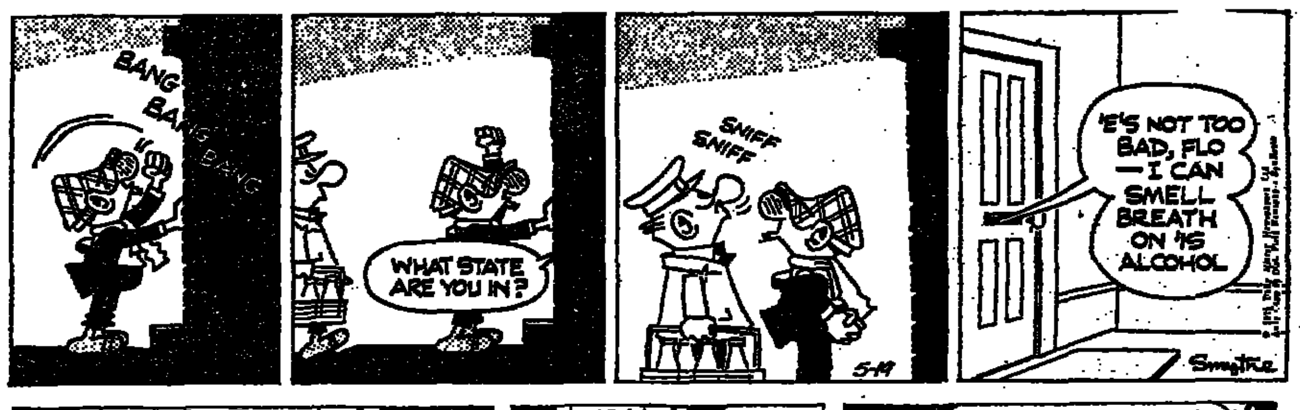
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ECOMA

GUNDE

ALDLAB

INLOPP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: HE "○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BLOOD INLET THWART CROUCH

Answer: *Where the washed-up ski champ was going rapidly*—DOWNHILL

DENNIS THE MENACE

"IT'S SPRIG, ALL RIGHT... MR. WILSON IS TALKID' TO HIS TULIBS, BARGARET'S TALKID' TO BIRDS AND BY DOSE IS RUDDID'."

BOOKS

THE MONEYCHANGERS

By Arthur Hailey. Doubleday. 472 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Peter Andrews

ARTHUR HAILEY'S novels are such genuine publishing events that it is hardly worth criticizing them. It's not going to change anything. No sooner is his contract inked than mighty lumberjacks start to make their axes ring. Paperback houses and book clubs fairly whimper to give him money while the work is still in progress, and Ross Hunter calls up the old actors' home to begin casting his next blockbuster. At the publication party itself the last deviled egg is still to be consumed when his book busts through on the best-seller lists. In view of all this boopla, the fact that Mr. Hailey's books aren't any good seems to be almost beside the point. They are already winners.

Still, there is such a thing as degree, and it must be reported that "The Moneychangers" represents a step backward for Mr. Hailey. It is neither as interesting as "Hotel" nor as arresting as "Airport."

The side of the street Mr. Hailey is working runs through an old and respected neighborhood. The novel that brings the reader news of places and people far removed from his own experience has been a staple of the craft of fiction since Defoe started the whole thing. For better or worse, and I'm not so sure it has always been for worse, the novel has been as good an illuminator of our time as nonfiction. Good novelists, even clumsy ones with a story to tell, have always been able to take us behind the scenes. Dreiser rubbed our noses in the stench of the machine shop, and Auchincloss can still give us a dazzling, muted tour of the board room. They had stories that went somewhere peopled [...] characters you wanted to kn[...] more about. And while th[...] were at it, they told how thi[...] worked.

Mr. Hailey doesn't have [...] story to tell that hasn't be[...] done better before. His chara[...]ters swarm through his boo[...] like bores at a cocktail party [...] forget the second they dep[...] and have to be reintroduced [...] when they reappear. And his [...]tail work gives less informa[...] than a well-constructed Sun[...] piece in a newspaper. Mr. Hai[...] is one of the new purveyors [...] plasticized fiction who promi[...] to takes us to distant places [...] then stashes us in a new[...] Hilton hotel.

In his latest, Mr. Hailey dra[...] a bead on the banking busin[...] and somehow manages to m[...] that inviting target almost e[...]tirely. Ben Rosselli, president [...] the First Mercantile Americ[...] Bank, announces that he is [...] death's door—which at least g[...] him out of the book early. Th[...] sets off an unseemly struggle f[...] power reminiscent of the plot [...] "Executive Suite," which is read[...] ed in largely the same way. [...] you think the vice-president w[...] is in favor of the little peo[...] of this world doesn't win, [...] haven't been reading ma[...] Arthur Hailey novels. It's enoug[...] to make you search out Tolst[...] clean old peasant and stran[...] him.

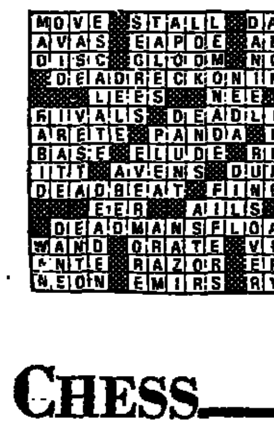
There are a few subpl[...] included, not so much to il[...]minate the main story, I suspe[...] as to take our minds off [...] There is a whiff of Robert Ves[...] in the character of a crook[...] financier, a credit-card counte[...]feiting scheme of surpassing cu[...]dity and the mandatory [...] story.

This represents fairly spa[...] plotting for a Hailey novel, an[...] I think it was a mistake. Boo[...] such as "Hotel" kept driving the reader forward by switchin[...] among seven or eight relative[...] boring story lines, until he ha[...] invested so much time he hu[...] on just to see what happen[...] You can bail out of "The Mone[...]changers" at any time. You'[...] been there before.

Peter Andrews is a free-lan[...] journalist and critic.

© The New York Times

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The first prize in the fifth annual Louis D. Statham tournament in Lone Pine, Calif., was won by Vladimir Liberzon, a 38-year-old grandmaster who has emigrated to Israel from the Soviet Union. He scored 7½-2½ in the 10-round Swiss system event.

On defeating Leonid Shamkovich—another former Russian grandmaster who now lives in Israel—Liberzon took a clear lead in the ninth round. He then drew his final game quickly and cautiously with Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia to win the $4,000 first prize, having gone undefeated.

Oddly enough, another ex-Russian who emigrated to Israel, Alla Kushnir, the second-ranking woman player in the world for the last decade, was responsible for Larry Evans's only defeat, in the first round. Evans, of Reno, Nev., thus trailed Liberzon by half a point as he went into the last round. In that final game, Evans had a quick draw with Florin Gheorghiu that certified his runner-up prize of $2,500.

Third Is Not Alone

Losing to Mrs. Kushnir seemed to spur Evans to pull himself together; he went on to win five games and draw four for a final score of 7-3.

On the entry lists were 22 grandmasters, 10 international and 12 high-ranking national masters. Those who shared third to eighth prizes were Gligoric, Walter Browne, Oscar Panno, Gheorghiu, Miguel Quinteros and Norman Weinstein.

Needle-sharp tactical play brought Liberzon victory over Gudmondur Sigurjonsson in the eighth round.

Going for useful simplification, Sigurjonsson played 14 ...P-N3, hoping for 15 B-Q3, N-R4; 16 Q-B3, NxP; 17 QxN, P-K4. But he encountered a strong rebuff in Liberzon's 15 P-B5! That pawn sacrifice

SIGURJONSSON/BLACK

LIBERZON/WHITE

Position after 23 Q-B7

was too hot to handle, since 16 . . . NxP; 17 NxN; BxN; 18 P-B6, B-Q1; 19 Q-Rd, QxP; 20 B-B-3, BxB; 21 RxB denies Black any recourse against the mate threat 22 Q-R6.

Moreover, if Black tries an inverse move order with 16 ...BxP, he would be felled by 17 PxP, BxP/3; 18 RxN, BxR; 19 N-Q5, QxP (19... Q-Q1; 20 B-N6, B-R5; 21 BxQ, BxQ; 22 B-B6!, P-KR3; 23 PxB may be the best Black has, but the ending wins for White); 20 NxBch, K-N2; 21 Q-R4!, QxB; 22 B-R6ch, K-R1; 23 N-Q7, when the mate threat will cost Black everything.

Liberzon could afford to press his attack by 20 PxNP because 20 . . . P-Q5, 21 PxR-Pch, K-R1; 22 B-R6, PxN; 23 Q-N3, B-B1; 24 RxN, BxB; 25 RxB recoups the sacrificed piece with a winning position.

The Icelandic grandmaster could not halt the white steamroller by 21 . . . RxN; 22 PxR, PxP; 23 BxKP, BxB; 24 RxB because Black cannot recover the exchange in view of the mate threat.

After Liberzon's 23 Q-B7!, Black was finished since 23 . . . B-B1; 24 BxB, QxB; 25 QxB, N-B3; 26 QxP was no way out. Liberzon's 28 R-K7 forced Sigurjonsson to call it quits, since 28 . . . R-QB1; 29 P-Q6 would have cost Black a piece.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Liberzon	Black Sigurjonsson	White Liberzon	Black Sigurjonsson	White Liberzon	Black Sigurjonsson
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 Q-K1	NxN	21 B-R6	K-R1
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	12 BxN	P-QN4	22 NxQP	NxN
3 P-Q4	PxP	13 P-QR3	B-N2	23 Q-B7	Q-N1
4 NxP	N-KB3	14 Q-N3	P-N3	24 PxN	R-B2
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	15 P-B5	P-K4	25 RxP	QxQ
6 B-K2	P-K3	16 B-K3	KR-B1	26 RxQ	B-Q3
7 O-O	B-K2	17 B-Q3	Q-Q1	27 RxR	BxR
8 P-B4	Q-B2	18 QR-K1	P-QR4	28 R-K7	Resigns
9 K-R1	N-B3	19 Q-B3	P-Q4		
10 B-K3	O-O	20 PxNP	BPxP		

حكراً من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Longshot Master Derby Stops Foolish Pleasure's Bid in Preakness

By Gerald Strine

ALTIMORE, May 18 (WP). ie owner of Master Derby sted $10,000 to have the colt in the Preakness Stakes, e the crowd showed its lack elief in the 3-year-old by ing him off at odds of 23 . The owner came out ahead. aster Derby stopped the Tri-Crown bid of Foolish Plea- by winning the Preakness length from the Kentucky y victor. The triumph pro- d the highest $2 payoff—0—in the history of this ic at the Pimlico race track. aster Derby took the lead at *head of the stretch but had* ght off a determined chal- e by Foolish Pleasure, which l to overtake the eventual ner on the inside.

think we both were going the same hole," said Master y's jockey Darrel McHar- "I happened to get there re Foolish Pleasure. I had t more horse at the time." aster Derby got the jump on Derby winner at that point never let up. The chestnut of Dust Commander drifted sharply through the stretch, ng Jacinto Vasquez on Fool- Pleasure to change direction finish far to the inside of victor.

(ad McHargue kept Master y straight, I probably would beat him," Vasquez charged. backed up his belief by claim- foul against the winner. Pim- stewards needed only eight utes to sustain the order of ih.

knew we were drifting out I didn't think it would hurt thing," McHargue said. "I 't even know who was the nd horse. I thought we had gs well in hand."

oolish Pleasure appeared to e driven to within less than ength of Master Derby, 30 is from the wire, only to lose dle ground in the final strides. olo finished third, on the ide, a length behind the run- up and 11/2 lengths before ce Thou Art. Avatar, the sec- choice to the 6-to-5 Foolish sure, faded to fifth place.

me for the 1 3/16 miles was 2:5, far off Canonero II's of 1971.

he pace was a little slower we thought it would be," Hargue said. *"This enabled us* ay closer to the leaders than nought we might. I didn't Master Derby to run until quarter pole. Then I got into right-handed. He responded rest of the way."

aster Derby earned $158,100 e $210,600 purse for his own- frs. Robert Lehmann of Paris. Her late husband owned the Kentucky Derby winner, Commander, the sire of ter Derby. Dust Commander ninth in the Preakness.

ainer Smiley Adams indicat- hat Master Derby would at- pt to capture two-thirds of Triple Crown in the Belmont es in New York on June 7. t took us the best part of e days to decide to come here Maryland, after the Derby," ms said. "We had to come with $10,000 as a supple- tary fee to make him eligible. finally decided it was worth ecause this colt got shoved nd pretty good at Churchill ns on the turns. He lost a of ground, more than he got by (nearly seven lengths). honest. He always runs his . So we decided to try." ter Derby finished fourth in tucky.

ill Prince, in 1950, was the last plementary entry to cash in an owner's Preakness gamble.

Master Derby has made his reputation the hard way, through what some call the "back door" of racing's major circuits. He won the Louisiana Derby last winter, then gained greater national respect by capturing the Blue Grass Stakes in the slop *at Keeneland, Ky., 10 days before* the Derby.

Adams had hoped for an off-track for the Derby and the Preakness. Rain was in the advance *forecasts for both events* but never fully materialized.

"I never prayed for rain," the trainer said. "Master Derby has run more good races on fast tracks than on off-tracks. He can handle anything."

The throng which gathered for the centennial Preakness—35,000 people were in the infield—saw Master Derby break alertly from the No. 3 hole in the starting gate. McHargue permitted Native Guest, as expected, and Media (quite unexpectedly) to go for the early lead.

Those two were in front in 23 2/5 seconds and 47 1/5 as the field moved into the backstretch. Singh, Avatar and Diabolo formed *the second flight, along with* Master Derby, followed by Foolish Pleasure, which Vasquez had in a strong striking position.

Native Guest, along the rail, continued to show his flashy chestnut head in front through six furlongs in 1:11 3.5, but McHargue had moved Master Derby alongside the leader and Avatar made for a three-wide front leaving the far turn.

Master Derby was clearly the strongest of the three and quickly bounded away to a three-length lead in midstretch, with Foolish Pleasure the only colt mounting a late threat.

The paths of the two leaders crisscrossed leaving the eighth pole. No matter. Master Derby was well clear of the favorite and won convincingly although being well out past the middle of the track—and still drifting out—when he went under the wire.

The racing strip was cuppy though fast, making it difficult for the horses to get a good hold on the surface. Vasquez also thought that factor cost Foolish Pleasure the race, invoking the cliché, "He didn't like the track . . . climbing all the way."

Pimlico's record crowd, until yesterday, was the 61,657 which came to see Secretariat score two years ago. The race ($932,989) and program ($3,793,076) handle record set that afternoon also fell yesterday—$1,307,698 and $4,264,813.

Secretariat's Preakness day continues, however, as the last one leading to a sweep of the Triple Crown races. Foolish Pleasure now is 11-for-13, superior to "Super Red's" 11-for-14 mark at the same stage of their careers, but he is not about to become the 10th thoroughbred to accomplish the Derby-Preakness-Belmont feat. Master Derby has won six of his last seven starts and, hard-working, 11 of 21 overall.

Grundy First

THE CURRAGH, Ireland, May 18 (Reuters).—Grundy romped to an easy victory in the Irish 2,000 Guineas here yesterday and immediately had his odds cut to 7-1 for the Epsom Derby next month.

Grundy, owned by Dr. Carlo Vittadini of Italy, drew clear at the halfway stage of the mile race to give champion British jockey Pat Eddery his first classic victory in the country of his birth. The colt was the odds-on favorite.

Green Dancer Triumphs

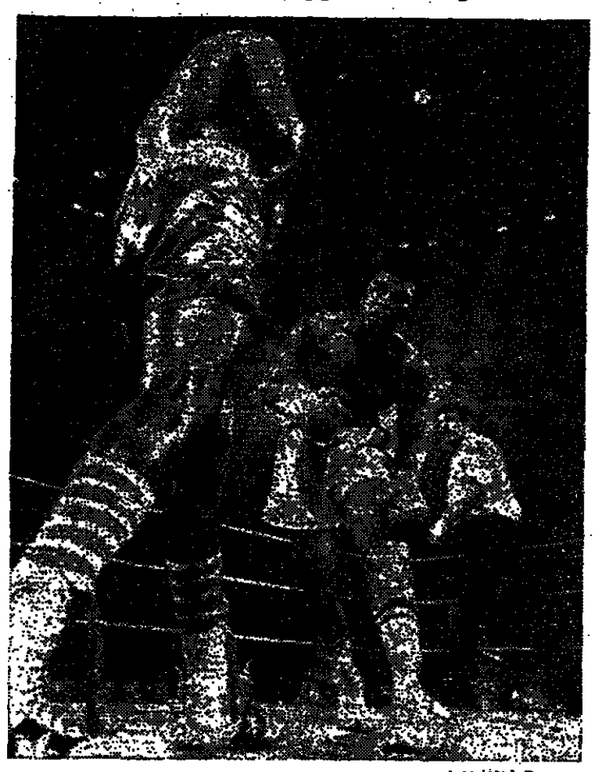
PARIS, May 18 (IHT).—Green Dancer once again impressed England's bookmakers as he came *home an easy winner today in* his final tune-up for the Epsom Derby.

The 3-year-old colt, from the first crop of former Derby winner Nijinsky, won the $350,000 Prix Lupin by three-quarters of a length from previously undefeated Mariacci, with Matahawk third in the field of eight. The victory was the second straight this year for the U.S.-bred colt and his fourth in five overall starts.

The crowd at Longchamp sent off Green Dancer as the 4-to-5 choice in the slightly more than a mile and a quarter race and when the event was over, the Ladbroke's betting offices of England announced that the winner's odds for the Epsom Derby on June 4 were being cut to 7-to-4.

The showing of the colt also impressed his jockey, Freddie Head, his trainer, Alex Head, and owner Jacques Wertheimer.

Ali Stops Lyle in 11th After Trailing on Two Scorecards



Associated Press.

ONCE OVER—Muhammad Ali sizes up Ron Lyle in the 11th round of their scheduled 15-round title fight . . .

United Press International.

. . . and soon moves in to daze challenger with a flurry of punches as ref moves in to put an end to the battle.

Champ Planned to Tire Out Challenger

By Dave Anderson

LAS VEGAS, May 18 (NYT).—Behind on points on the scorecards of two judges and even on the ballot of the third, Muhammad Ali suddenly registered an 11th-round knockout of Ron Lyle Friday night in retaining the world heavyweight boxing championship.

After a straight right hand drove the 33-year-old challenger across the ring and left him defenseless against the champion's assault, Ali beseeched the referee to stop the bout. Ferd Hernandes complied after 68 seconds of the round. Lyle protested briefly, then staggered to his corner in a daze.

It was Ali's second successful *title defense in his second reign* as champion. His career won-lost record is now 47-2, with 34 knockouts. It was the first time Lyle had been stopped. He absorbed his third loss against 30 triumphs.

Ali emerged with one of his rare bruises—a purplish swelling under his left eye. He also acknowledged that he deserved *to be behind on the scorecards* of the judges. The referee is not a voting official in Nevada bouts.

"I lost a lot of rounds. I sacrificed them to tire him out," Ali said. "I knew I was behind. I lost a lot of rounds on the ropes. He was hitting me with a lot of jabs and right hands. That's the chance you take when you're on the ropes. One of those punches got through to my eye."

Judge Bill Kipp had Lyle ahead, 49-43, through 10 rounds on the five-point must scoring system. Art Lurie had Lyle ahead, 46-45, and Bill Mangiaracina *had it 46-46.*

Even so, Ali appeared to be in command of the tempo in his first title bout on live home television since 1966. Perhaps as many as 50 million viewers saw him in an occasionally theatrical performance. After he failed to fulfill his prophecy of an eighth-round knockout, he rested for two rounds.

"That right hand was on the button because he was more tired than I was," Ali said of the final punch. "I was workin' on him for 10 rounds."

The only betting on the bout in this gambling-oriented oasis developed in the hours before the opening bell when odds of 11-to-10-pick 'em were established on whether Lyle would answer the bell for the 11th round. Ali missed his round.

Lyle, never off his feet, minimized Ali's sudden triumph, as knockout victims often do.

"He caught me with a couple punches," Lyle said. "I was surprised the referee stopped it."

Hernandes, once a welterweight contender from Cuba who now lives in Las Vegas, made a wise decision. Lyle was unable to prevent Ali from punching him at will.

"I don't believe in killing a man. I did that with Jimmy Ellis, with Jerry Quarry," said Ali about his merciful action.

At 224 1/2 pounds, Ali was the heaviest of his career for a title bout. He twice was heavier for non-title matches—227 against Buster Mathis in 1971 and 226 against Mac Foster in 1972. Lyle, at 219 pounds, was the heaviest of his career in his role as challenger despite a loss to relatively unknown Jimmy Young in Honolulu two months ago.

Treatment Instead of Treat

Ali attracted 6,513 spectators to the Las Vegas Convention Center, creating a gate of $300,000. But his $1 million fee was provided mostly by the American Broadcasting Company network. Ali had forecast that the bout would be a "treat for the people" but in many of the rounds, he preferred to accept a treatment from Lyle's sharp punches.

The challenger had been exhorted by a chant of "Lyle, Lyle" from several dozen Denver followers and in the opening round, he bloodied Ali's nose. But Ali never bled again.

Ali was jarred momentarily by Lyle's punches, usually the right hand. In the fifth, the champion chose to dance, taunting Lyle with jabs but often being pinned against the ropes. In the sixth, he displayed the "Ali shuffle," to the delight of the crowd, and to the temporary confusion of the stiff-moving challenger.

As a leggy blonde showgirl from the Tropicana Hotel strutted past Ali with a big card signalling the *approach of the eighth round, Ali* stared, aware that this was the round of predicted knockout. He tried but failed.

For the next two rounds, Ali rested, boxing defensively, retreating to the ropes and accepting Lyle's pounding. But in the 11th, when he connected with the right hand, Ali suddenly pounded and finished him, making the scorecards of the three judges academic.

In a preliminary bout, Victor Galindez, World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, ran into surprising resistance *before stopping Ray Elson at 1:34* of the eighth round in a non-title fight.

Hunter Again Beats Former Teammates as Yanks Top A's

NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI).—*Jim (Catfish) Hunter ended his* former team's winning streak at five yesterday when the New York Yankees defeated the Oakland A's, 9-1.

The Yankees scored runs in the first five innings enabling Hunter to pick up his fifth victory in nine decisions.

Hunter pitched a four-hitter, walked two and struck out six in beating his former teammates for the second time this season.

Red Sox 4, Royals 2

At Boston, Bernie Carbo homered twice to drive in all the Red Sox runs in a 4-2 victory over Kansas City that snapped a five-game losing streak. Carbo hit a three-run homer in the third inning and a solo drive in the fifth. The Boston left-fielder also singled off loser Nelson Briles in the first inning to raise his average to .355.

Angels 5, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Nolan Ryan allowed two hits in 8 2/3 innings for his eighth victory and Lee Stanton hit a three-run double in the eighth inning as California beat the Orioles, 5-1. Ryan, 8-1, out-dueled Mike Torrez, 5-2, as he pitched no-hit ball until Al Bumbry's bunt single in the sixth inning. Tommy Davis doubled for the Orioles' second hit and drove in their run in the ninth.

Don Kirkwood took over to retire the last batter and preserve the victory for Ryan, who struck out five and walked eight.

Twins 6, Brewers 0

At Bloomington, Minn., rookie Jim Hughes, forced into starting service last week because of injuries to the front line pitching staff, tossed his second straight four-hit shutout in pitching the *Twins to a 6-0 victory over* Milwaukee. Hughes, who blanked Cleveland on four hits last Wednesday, struck out six and walked six in recording his fourth triumph in five decisions.

Indians 7, White Sox 6

At Chicago, George Hendrick drove in three runs with a double and his sixth homer to help Gaylord Perry win his fifth game as Cleveland defeated Chicago, 7-6. Perry, who gave up 11 hits, received excellent relief help from Tom Buskey, who took over in the sixth after the White Sox *scored four runs.*

Giants 2, Cards 0

At San Francisco, Jim Barr allowed only two hits—both by Lou Brock—and faced just two batters over the minimum in pitching the Giants to a 2-0 victory over St. Louis. Barr, 4-3, had pitched perfect ball through the first six innings when Brock opened the seventh by hitting a *liner off Barr's glove for a single.* Giants' second baseman Derrel Thomas charged the ball but was unable to make the play on the swift Brock.

Astros 12, Mets 7

At Houston, Bob Watson drove in five runs with his seventh home run, a three-run double and an infield grounder and paced Astro right-hander Doug Konieczny to his second major league victory, a 12-7 rout over the New York Mets. The Astros, losers in nine of their last 11 games, scored nine runs in the first three innings. Watson tied the score, 1-1, in the bottom of the first when his chopper over the mound scored Greg Gross. José Cruz followed with a two-run double.

Phillies 5, Braves 1

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski and Mike Schmidt belted RBI doubles in the third inning to help the Phillies defeat Atlanta, 5-1, *behind the four-hit pitch*ing of Tom Underwood. The victory was the seventh straight for the Phillies, who also have won 12 straight home games.

Reds 6, Expos 1

At Montreal, Pete Rose drove in two runs on a groundout and his third homer as Cincinnati defeated the Expos, 6-1, to give Gary Nolan his second victory. Nolan, who did not pitch last year, scattered four hits as he walked one and struck out three. He gave up a first-inning homer to Mike Jorgensen.

Cubs 3, Padres 2

At San Diego, reserve first-baseman Adrian Garrett hit a three-run sixth-inning home run to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 3-2 victory over the Padres. The blast by Garrett overcame a 2-0 Padre lead and knocked starting pitcher Dan Spillner out of the game. With one out in the Cub half of the sixth, Rick Monday walked and advanced to second on an error by Spillner on a ground ball by John Summers. With runners on first and second, Garrett hit his first homer of the season.

Rangers 7, Tigers 6

At Arlington, Tom Grieve, given a reprieve when right-fielder Leon Roberts dropped his pop fly in foul territory, singled home Willie Davis from second with two out in the 11th inning to give the Rangers a 7-6 victory over Detroit. The Rangers came from behind three times in the game, tying the game 6-6 in the 10th inning with a three-run rally.

Davis opened the 11th with a single, moved to second on a sacrifice bunt by Len Randle and the Tigers then decided to walk Jeff Burroughs intentionally to get to Grieve.

Sunday

More Sports News On Page 9

Rookie Paces NBA Warriors Past Bullets in Series Opener

LANDOVER, Md., May 18 (UPI).—Rookie Phil Smith scored 10 of his 20 points in the final quarter today as the Golden State Warriors came through with another comeback to defeat the Washington Bullets, 101-95, in the first game of the National Basketball Association championship playoffs.

The Warriors, who trailed by *16 points at one point in the first* half, also got 24 points from Rick Barry to upset the Bullets on their home court in the opener of a best-of-seven series.

Smith, drafted from the University of San Francisco, came off the bench when starter Butch Beard got in foul trouble. In addition to his scoring spurt, the rookie also helped quarterback a *stiff Warrior defense in the sec*ond half and help out as a playmaker.

With Washington ahead, 72-71, at the opening of the fourth quarter, Smith tossed in two free throws and a jump shot to move Golden State into the lead. Later, with the score tied, 80-80, fellow rookie Keith Wilkes hit for a field goal that put Golden State ahead for keeps. Charley Dudley came off a fast break for two more points and Smith added a field goal. The Warrior defense then staved off closing Bullet efforts.

Elvin Hayes was high for the Bullets with 29 points while Phil Chenier added 20.

Hayes and Kevin Porter combined for 22 first-quarter points, enabling Washington to take a 27-17 lead at the end of the period.

Colonels Lead, 3-0

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18 (UPI).—Artis Gilmore scored 41 points and grabbed 28 rebounds to power Kentucky to a come-from-behind 109-101 victory last night over the Indiana Pacers for a 3-0 lead in their American Basketball Association championship series.

The Colonels, seeking their first championship, can wrap it up tomorrow by taking the fourth game in the best-of-seven series. Indiana has filed a protest on the outcome of the second game which Kentucky won Thursday, 95-93. The Pacers insisted that a disputed last-second 45-foot shot by Billy Keller was good, giving them a one-point win.

A league hearing is scheduled for tomorrow on the protest.

ABA Final

Kentucky 109, Indiana 101 (Gilmore 41, Issel 26; Knight 28, McGinnis 19) (Kentucky leads best-of-7 series, 3-0).

Cardinals Overwhelm the Giants on 17 Runs and 23 Hits

AN FRANCISCO, May 18).—The St. Louis Cardinals, by Ted Simmons and Ken z, pounded 23 hits off four Francisco pitchers and rout- he Giants, 17-2, yesterday.

mmons hit a homer to start a n-run third inning and cap- the outburst with a bases- ed triple. He also singled a across in the ninth. Reitz two singles and two doubles Eddie Brinkman hit his first e run of the season. Danny r. Teddy Martinez and Ted more drove in two runs apiece e Lou Brock, Sisemore, Cater. Fairly, Brinkman and pitcher Forsch each had two hits.

Padres 4, Cubs 1

San Diego, third-baseman e Huntz broke a 1-1 tie with bases-loaded single in the *nth inning to lead the Padres* 4-1 victory over the Chicago s before the largest crowd to see a baseball game in Diego. The contest was play- before a helmet-night sellout d of 49,599.

Dodgers 4, Pirates 3

Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Ferguson delivered a bases- ed *single with two outs in the* inning as the Dodgers beat burgh, 4-3. Ron Cey started rally with a one-out single took third on a double by Paciorek. Losing pitcher ion Hernandes, 0-2, then ed Steve Yeager intentionally ad the bases.

rnandez got pinch-hitter McMullen to hit a high hop- to short and Mario Mendoza w Cey out at the plate, but ruson followed with a single, y Messersmith went the dis- e for his sixth straight vic-

Reds 5, Expos 3

Montreal, Ken Griffey and ny Bench homered off John tague in the 10th inning to k a 3-3 tie as Cincinnati snapped its six-game losing streak by defeating the Expos, 5-3.

Mets 6, Astros 4

At Houston, Rusty Staub's bases-loaded single highlighted a five-run seventh inning to spoil Dave Roberts's return and lead the New York Mets to a 6-4 victory over the Astros. Roberts, who left Houston a week ago and said he was retiring from baseball, held a 3-1 lead going into the seventh inning.

Phillies 9, Braves 8

At Philadelphia, Dave Cash drove in pinch-runner Terry Harmon to cap a three-run ninth inning and give the Phillies a 9-8 victory over Atlanta. The Braves had taken a 7-1 lead after three innings on four home runs, including two by Dusty Baker. Darrell Evans and Vic Correll also homered.

A's 6, Yanks 1

At New York, designated-hitter Billy Williams drove in three runs —two on homers in consecutive at-bats—and Claudell Washington tripled home two others, carrying Oakland to a 6-1 victory over the Yankees.

Tigers 6, Rangers 4

At Arlington, Texas, Willie Horton hit a two-run homer to highlight a four-run fourth inning and John Hiller came in to save his fifth game, enabling Detroit to beat the Rangers, 6-4.

White Sox 10, Indians 1

At Chicago, Ken Henderson's three-run homer triggered a seven-run first inning and the White Sox went on to pound out 17 hits in beating Cleveland, 10-1. Winner Jim Kaat's five strikeouts enabled him to move into 24th place, past Dazzy Vance on *the all-time strikeout list with* 2,044.

Royals 5, Red Sox 3

At Boston, John Mayberry hit a two-run home run in the third inning to spark Kansas City to a 5-3 victory, their third straight over the Red Sox.

Angels 6, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, Dave Chalk drove in a run with a sacrifice fly and Leroy Stanton singled in another to lead California to 6-3 victory over the Orioles. Bill Singer went the distance for the Angels, running his record to 3-5.

The score was tied 3-3 in the top of the fifth when Jerry Remy opened the inning with a walk and Mickey Rivers singled. Tommy Harper then lined a shot into the left-field stands that third-base umpire Ronald Luciano called fair.

Luciano was overruled by home plate umpire Armando Rodriguez, a decision that led to a loud protest from California manager Dick Williams. Rodriguez ejected Williams from the game and the manager protested the game. Remy and Rivers went back to the basepaths and Harper struck out. Chalk's sacrifice fly and Stanton's single then brought the runners in for a second time.

Twins 8, Brewers 7

At Bloomington, Minn., Rod Carew's two-run wind-blown double off the left-field fence with two out in the eighth inning lifted the Twins to an 8-7 victory over Milwaukee. Hank Aaron,

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	20	12	.625	—
Philadelphia	19	14	.576	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	18	13	.552	2 1/2
New York	15	14	.517	3 1/2
St. Louis	14	17	.452	5 1/2
Montreal	13	18	.448	6 1/2
Western Division				
Los Angeles	24	13	.649	—
Cincinnati	19	19	.500	5 1/2
San Diego	17	18	.486	6
Atlanta	18	20	.474	6 1/2
San Francisco	15	19	.441	7 1/2
Houston	12	27	.308	13

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Pittsburgh 3, Los Angeles 2.
Montreal 4, Cincinnati 2.
New York 10, Houston 2.
Philadelphia 12, Atlanta 8.
San Diego 8, Chicago 2.
San Francisco 4, St. Louis 3.

Saturday's Results

Cincinnati 5, Montreal 3.
St. Louis 17, San Francisco 2.
New York 6, Houston 4.
San Diego 4, Chicago 1
Philadelphia 9, Atlanta 8
Los Angeles 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 1.
Cincinnati 6, Montreal 3.
Houston 12, New York 7.
Chicago 3, San Diego 2.
San Francisco 2, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Los Angeles 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	19	12	.613	—
Boston	14	15	.483	4
Detroit	14	15	.483	4
Baltimore	15	17	.469	4 1/2
Cleveland	13	19	.387	7
New York	12	20	.375	7 1/2
Western Division				
Oakland	21	12	.636	—
Texas	19	15	.559	2 1/2
Kansas City	20	16	.556	2 1/2
California	18	18	.500	4 1/2
Minnesota	15	15	.500	4 1/2
Chicago	14	19	.424	7

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Baltimore 1, California 0.
California 3, Baltimore 2.
Kansas City 5, Boston 2.
Oakland 4, New York 2.
Texas 10, Detroit 3.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.
Milwaukee 3, Minnesota 1.

Saturday's Results

Minnesota 8, Milwaukee 7.
Detroit 6, Texas 4.
Oakland 6, New York 1.
Kansas City 5, Boston 3.
Chicago 10, Cleveland 1.
California 6, Baltimore 2.

Sunday's Games

Texas 7, Detroit 6.
New York 9, Oakland 1.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 6.
Boston 4, Kansas City 2.
Minnesota 4, Milwaukee 0.
California 5, Baltimore 1.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 000 512 000— 8 11 0
Philadelphia ... 050 211 10x—12 13 2
Capra, Thompson (2), Beard (4), Harrison (6), House (8) and Correll; Christenson, Bilgendorf (5), Garber (7) and Boone. Ocates (7). W—Garber (3-2). L—Capra (3-3). HR—Schmidt (6th); Christenson (1st), Bowa (1st), Correll (5th, 6th).

Cincinnati	100	000	001	—	2	5
Montreal	010	100	02x	—	4	9

Billingham, Carroll (7), McKinney (8) and Bench; Blair, Taylor (9) and Carter. W—Blair (2-4). L—Billingham (3-3). HR—Bittner (2d).

New York	002	021	04—	10	15	0
Houston	200	000	00—	2	12	0

Seaver, Apodaca (8) and Grote; Dierker, Crawford (3), Sherman (5) and May. W—Seaver (5-3). L—Dierker (4-4). HR—Staub (5th), Kingman (6th).

Chicago	000	010	100	—	2	6
San Diego	200	000	10x	—	3	11

Bonham, Frazing (7), Locker (5), (4-3) and Hundley. L—Bonham (3-3).

Pittsburgh	000	000	012	—	3	5
Los Angeles ...	100	000	001	—	2	7

Kison, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen; Sutton (7-2) and Yeager. W—Giusti (2-0). HR—Oliver (3d).

St. Louis	010	010	00(	6—	7	1
San Francisco	001	010	010	1—	4	10

Gibson, Krukow (2), Sudeck (8), Sosa (10) and Simmons; Montefusco, Lavelle (9) and Rader. W—Lavelle (2-0). L—Sosa (0-2). HR—Brock (1st), Murcer (3d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

California	000	000	020	—	2	8
Baltimore	000	000	00(	—	1	5

Tunnell (3-1) and Egan, Alletta (8); Palmer (6-2) and Duncan. HR—Grich (6th).

(Second Game)

California	200	000	100	—	3	5
Baltimore	200	000	000	—	2	7

Figueroa (2-0) and Alletta; Cuellar (2-3) and Hendricks. HR—Baylor (4th), Harper (1st, 2d).

Kansas City	002	200	000	—	3	11
Boston	100	001	000	—	2	5

Leonard (1-1) and Healy; Lee, Drago (8) and Montgomery. L—Lee (4-4).

Oakland	001	010	110	—	4	8
New York	020	000	00x	—	2	7

Blue (8-1) and Tenace, Posse (7); Dobson, Lyle (7) and Munson. L—Dobson (2-5).

Detroit	011	000	100	—	3	8
Texas	213	020	00x	—	10	14

Lolich, Bare (3) and Freehan; Lamont (5); Hands (4-2) and Sundberg. L—Lolich (3-3). HR—Grieve (4th), Rodriguez (3d).

Milwaukee	000	200	000	—	2	5
Minnesota	001	000	00x	—	1	7

Champion, Castro (7) and Porter; Goltz (2-3) and Borgmann. W—Champion (5-3).

Cleveland	110	000	00(	—	2	7
Chicago	000	000	003	—	3	6

Kern, Buskey (9), Laroche (9), Eckersley (9) and Ellis; Osteen, Gossage (6) and Varney. W—Gossage (2-2). L—Buskey (2-1).

Milwaukee	000	200	000	—	2	10
Minnesota	001	000	00x	—	1	7

Colborn, Rodriguez (6), Murphy (8) and Porter; Albury, Corbin (5), Campbell (9) and Lundstedt. W—Corbin (1-2). L—Murphy (1-1). HR—Mitchell (2d), Aaron (5th), Thompson (2d), Lezcano (4th).

Oakland	020	100	010	—	3	9
New York	100	000	000	—	1	5

Holtzman (5-4) and Fosse; Medich, Tidrow (6), Pagan (9) and Munson. L—Medich (3-6). HR—Willie (4th), Jackson (6th).

Kansas City	112	001	000	—	5	8
Boston	100	001	01(	—	3	10

Fitzmorris, Bird (8) and Healy, Cleveland, Moret (7) and Montgomery. W—Fitzmorris (5-8). L—Cleveland (2-2). HR—Carbo (4th), Mayberry (4th), White (1st), Lynn (1st).

California	021	020	001	—	6	11
Baltimore	003	000	000	—	3	8

Singer (3-5) and Alletta, Egan (7); Grimsley, Garland (2), Johnson (5), Jackson (7) and Hendricks. L—Garland (0-1).

Cleveland	000	000	001	—	1	10
Chicago	200	002	00x	—	10	17

Peterson, Bosman (1) and Ellis; Knowles (5-1) and Downing. L—Peterson (3-1). HR—Henderson (2d).

Detroit	000	400	020	—	6	12
Texas	200	100	01(	—	4	8

Ruhle, Hiller (6) and Freehan; Brown, Thomas (4), Umbarger (8) and Sundberg. W—Ruhle (3-1). L—Brown (2-4). HR—Burroughs (17th, 8th), Horton (8th), Hargrove (5th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ...	000	030	000	—	3	7
Montreal	000	011	100	—	3	12

Norman, Borbon (9), McEnaney (9) and Bench; Rogers, Montague (6) and Foote. W—McEnaney (1-0). L—Montague (0-1). HR—MacKenzie (1st), Morales (1st), Griffey (1st), Bench (6th).

St. Louis	407	201	002	—	12	23
San Francisco	000	000	002	—	2	7

Forsch (4-3) and Simmons; Falcone, Williams (3), Heravello (3), Tomlin (7) and Rader. L—Falcone (3-3). HR—Simmons (5th), Brinkman (1st).

Atlanta	412	000	010	—	8	12
Philadelphia ...	100	220	002	—	9	17

Morton, Leon (5), Nierko (9) and Correll, Schueller, Hoerner (2), Bilgendorf (4), Twitchell (5), McGraw (6), Garber (9) and Boone. W—Barber (4-2). Nierko (2-4). HR—Evans (16th), Baker (6th, 7th), Correll (7th).

New York	000	100	500	—	6	9
Houston	200	001	100	—	4	8

Matlack, Baldwin (7), Parker (7) and Grote; Roberts, Nierko (7), Forsch (2) and Johnson. W—Matlack (4-3). L—Roberts (2-4).

Chicago	000	010	000	—	1	7
San Diego	001	000	30x	—	4	10

Stone, Locker (6), Knowles (7) and Hooker; Freisleben (3-3) and Hundley. L—Knowles (1-1).

Pittsburgh ...	010	002	040	—	7	9
Los Angeles .	000	020	000	—	2	10

Kroker, Giusti (7), Moose (8), Hernandez (10) and Sanguillen; Messersmith (6-0) and Yeager. L—Hernandez (0-3). HR—Lacy (1st).

TODAY
RACING AT SAINT-CLOUD
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Observer

Beame's Last Bid

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Dear Shah: My name is Abe Beame. Everybody calls me Abe, so please feel free to do likewise, as I have always had a special place in my heart for Iranians.

I was just saying to Stan Steingut the other night we ought to have a special Iranian Day in the near future, with all our great Iranian - Americans marching down Fifth Avenue and a brand new stripe painted down the middle in the Iranian national colors.

Baker

That's how we do things in New York, Shah. Big. And they tell me that's how you do things in Iran. First-class all the way. Peacock Thrones and prime rib which is why I am writing you about the investment opportunity of a lifetime.

I want to level with you, Shah. Meade Esposito says, "The Shah is a guy you can level with," and, while we haven't had the pleasure of meeting, I can tell from your picture on the cover of Time magazine that Meade knows what he is talking about.

* * *

So here it is: How would you like to buy New York City?

A buy like this comes along maybe once in a lifetime if you're lucky. I know I don't have to sell a shrewd fellow like you on what you'd be getting, and practically for a song, so I'm not going to bore you with a lot of detail about the 750 miles of subway, or the World Trade Center, or Walter Cronkite, or any of the others in the great bunch of guys that come with the deal.

I mean, listen, Shah, you're going to be able to hang out with fellows like Meade and Stan Steingut, Vic Gotbaum and Ken McFeeley, Matty Troy and Al Shanker, who are always good for a laugh when the burdens of the Peacock Throne have got you in the dumps.

But you know New York. I don't have to boast it up. What you want to know is, "Why is Abe making me this fantastic offer? Is he trying to sell me a mess of potholage?"

Frankly, Shah, New York is broke. Over a barrel. I've got the "Forced to Sell" sign up on City Hall. Do you see these blotches on the paper?

Those are tears and do you know why I'm weeping tears right here on this stationery? Because I never thought I'd see the day little old New York had to be sold abroad like war surplus.

I'm not going to kid you. I wanted to keep New York under U.S.A. management. I went to the banks, of which we have a lot in New York, and said, "Buddies, can you spare a billion for good old New York?" And they threw me out.

So then I humbled myself and went down to Washington to ask for a handout. I told them, look, you bailed out the Penn Central, you bailed out Lockheed—what's so awful about putting a little money in the tin cup for good old New York?

And you know what my old friend, Bob Simon, says to me?

Bob says, "It wouldn't be appropriate." I don't know what that means, but it is the way everybody talks in Washington these days, and I didn't want to look like a mug who didn't know his way around, so I smiled at Bob and went to the library and looked up "appropriate" in the dictionary.

Then I phoned him back and said, "Bob, do you mean that giving us the money wouldn't be 'proper' and 'fitting'? Because if you do, I know that much, and I hate to come asking for a handout, and I know it's not proper or fitting, but we've got to have the money anyhow."

And all Bob said was, "Scram, Abe."

* * *

So I went to the President himself, and I said, "I know it's not proper and fitting, Mr. President, but I am desperate for $1 billion."

"I'll let you know tomorrow," says he.

"What does that mean?" I asked him.

"Scram, Abe," he says.

That was when we thought of you. Meade Esposito happened to pick up this old copy of Time in the barber shop, which said you were looking for good investments, and I said I didn't want to put good old New York under control of some faraway Pacific country, but Stan Steingut got an atlas and found out you're not in the Pacific at all, and I said, "The Shah looks like a guy you can do business with."

"He's a guy you can level with," Meade said.

So I'm leveling with you. Wouldn't you like the chance to have all our bankers under your thumb? Please say yes before our next payday for the municipal union workers.

Your pal,

Abe.

Dear Mayor Beame:

If I understand correctly, you propose to make me mayor of New York. I shall overlook the implicit insult to my intelligence as well as the transparently rapacious designs upon my monetary holdings, and simply say it would not be appropriate, which is an old Persian word meaning, "Scram."

Yours sincerely,

The Shah of Iran.

N.Y.C. Abandons Bid Sale of Notes For $280 Million

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—The city canceled a public sale of $280 million in notes yesterday, and two key Republican state senators offered separate plans for bailing the city out of its increasingly pressing fiscal crisis.

City Controller Harrison Goldin canceled the scheduled bid sale tomorrow of $275 million in bond anticipation notes and $5 million in capital notes. The action avoids the possible embarrassment of not receiving any bids. Mr. Goldin said he would try to negotiate sale of notes in the same amount.

The money is needed to avoid defaulting on the city's obligations for the rest of the month, including meeting a payroll and repaying $220 million in short-term notes due May 30.

Wall Street underwriters had expressed doubt that there would be any bids when the sale was first announced.

The new fiscal rescue plans were proposed by state Sen. John Marchi of Staten Island and state Sen. Roy Goodman of Manhattan. Both plans call for obtaining a $1-billion "bridge loan" to stave off the threat to municipal credit over the next six weeks. Each then proposes various revenue packages to close a $640-million gap in Democratic Mayor Abraham Beame's proposed $11.8-billion budget for fiscal 1975-76, which begins July 1.

Press Unit Asks End to Censorship

LAGOS, May 18 (AP).—The 13-nation splinter conference of the International Press Institute has ended here with a call for an end to press censorship in Africa and other continents and the immediate release of jailed journalists.

The conference said in a final communique that it viewed with concern the existence of press censorship in certain parts of Africa and called on governments responsible to end "this evil practice which is not in the ultimate interest of their people."

Irving Marder

There were... no Gypsies in evidence and the neighborhood smelled less of stuffed green peppers Esterhazy than of the plat du jour of the bistro next door: 'couscous au mouton.'

The French Railroad's Goulash Express

PARIS—The International Wagons-Lits Company will offer its dining-car passengers on some routes a special Hungarian menu—supplemented with traditional Hungarian wines and Gypsy music—starting next week.

—Agence France-Presse.

PARIS (IHT).—Carrying coals to Newcastle is one thing, and carrying tripe to Caen is another, but *goulash* to Budapest, on a *French* train? Agence France-Presse (unlike one of its predecessors) does not invent things, of course. Yet it seemed worth checking out at the source.

The main offices of the venerable Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits, tucked away on a side street near the Gare St. Lazare, are a little hard to find. There were a few derelicts sprawled in doorways but no Gypsies in evidence, and the neighborhood smelled less of stuffed green peppers Esterhazy than of the plat du jour of the bistro next door: couscous *au mouton*.

In the dark, ornate lobby, like an outsize wagon-lit with a very high ceiling, two matronly secretaries greeted the visitor with the stately reserve for which the company is noted. But neither of them was very informative. Goulash? Bulls' blood? *Comment?*

The Agence France-Presse dispatch, black on white, was produced. One of the secretaries had edged away by then; the other took the slip of teletype copy and read, "Goulash, Tokay and the czardas for two weeks—from May 20 to June 6—on the menus of Wagons-Lits restaurants . . ." The other secretary returned and they read it together silently:

"The trains serving the Southeast Region will observe the Hungarian Hour from May 20 to 27, the trains of the Southwest Region from May 28 to June 3, the Northern and Eastern Region trains June 4, 5 and 6. Gypsy music will charm diners on those trains and also on the Mistral [serving the Riviera] from May 20 to May 23, on the Transalpine Express May 21 and 22, and the Southwest Region May 29 and 30.

"The menu"—one of the secretaries began to read aloud at this point—"at the unchanged price of 39 to 43 francs, including service, offers a choice between stuffed Hungarian pancakes and fillet of Danube perch, followed by suckling pig or *entrecôte*, cheese, or fruit cup with apricot liqueur. The excellent choice of wines includes white Tokay, red bulls' blood and red Burgundy."

They stared at each other. "Oh yes, of course!" the brave one said. "It has something to do with the new summer service to the Riviera—the train with the discotheque and the movies—you know." Then, turning to the reporter: "But you've come to the wrong place. You must go to the Rue Bréguet, Number 15. Why? Because that is the office of our restaurant service. Why have you come here?"

The telephone at the Rue Bréguet office was tied up all afternoon, no doubt by unemployed Gypsy fiddlers. Another trip was inevitable. At the aseptic offices of the Wagons-Lits restaurant service, not far from the Bastille, a dénouement seemed in the offing—except that nobody seemed to be around. Was this significant—had cooler heads in the kitchen prevailed?

No, they had not. Everybody had been in conference, and from it finally emerged the chief architects of the project, a Wagons-Lits restaurant official named J. C. Dulac and a public-relations aide, C. Picard. The company, they explained, has been serving regional menus in its restaurant cars for many years, but this is the first shot at a foreign menu. Why Hungarian? Well, said Miss Picard, because Hungarian food is very good, reasonably familiar to most people, and there are lots of "folklorique" possibilities. And the music—discs, or tapes? Certainly not—live fiddlers and live accordion players. Gypsies? Well, maybe not quite Gypsies. But veritable Hungarians—émigrés living in France.

And would French chefs be able to cope adequately with the nuances of the Magyar cuisine? They have been trained, she explained, by chefs imported for that purpose. And what about those spoil-sport passengers who don't want Hungarian food, but might prefer—say—French? Other entrées will be available, she said. Yes, but getting back to the Hungarian menu—did she really think that French chefs would—or could—turn out an acceptable goulash while moving at high speed through the night? She smiled a Wagons-Lits smile. "No, not goulash. That's rather banal, don't you think?"

So what's for dinner, then? "L'entrecôte Hortobagy, for example . . ." Which is? "Cooked in goose fat, with a sauce including onions and paprika." And to drink? "How about a bottle of l'Egri Bikaver?" Which is? "Sang de taureau." Which is, of course, bulls' blood*.

*It is obligatory, when writing about Hungary, to mention bulls' blood several times.

Hungary begins at Paris's Gare St. Lazare, with "typical" food and, of course, Gypsy ambience.

UPI.

Racial Reconciliation Gains Ground in Birmingham, Ala.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (NYT).—In the early 1960s, the all-black student body at Miles College here helped institute a "selective buying" campaign against Birmingham businesses that practiced racial discrimination.

The effort caught the eye of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., who came over from Atlanta and stepped up the pressure with a series of demonstrations that ended in murderous church bombings and vicious confrontations with Safety Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor and his police dogs.

Birmingham's reputation suffered immeasurably when pictures of the bombed-out churches and snarling dogs were flashed on television screens from coast to coast.

But Miles College suffered, too. In the years following the tumultuous demonstrations, the school stumbled from economic crisis to economic crisis, unable to raise money within Birmingham's embittered white community, a traditional source of funds.

Now, however, the college and the white community have re-established their alliance in another revealing instance of racial progress in Birmingham and the South.

Twelve years after Dr. King wrote his "Letter from the Birmingham Jail," in which he called the city "probably the most thoroughly segregated" in the United States, the Birmingham business community is spearheading a drive to raise $14 million so that Miles College can move a few dozen blocks to a new, expanded campus, currently occupied by Birmingham Southern College.

To Suburbs

Birmingham Southern, a predominantly white school, wants to move out of the city to a more compact suburban setting.

The fund drive is only the latest of several reconciliation moves on the part of Birmingham's whites. Earlier, whites banded together in "clusters" and "friendship" groups to aid Miles in raising money for a new science hall and library.

"The very people we once infuriated with our picketing have now come to the point that they've pledged almost a million dollars themselves to help us relocate, and they're pushing for another million or so from the rest of the community," said Dr. Clyde Williams, the Miles president.

"It seems to me," he added, "that this effort tells a lot about how far Birmingham has come and a lot about how far Miles College is going."

The remainder of the $14 million will be sought from foundations, banks and the federal government. Some additional cash might also be obtained by selling the old Miles campus, perhaps to a social agency for use as a health center.

"It's going to be close, but I'm optimistic because Birmingham now realizes that what's good for Miles is good for Birmingham," said John Woods, a white banker who heads the latest fund-raising drive.

"I've approached at least 16 major businesses downtown," he continued, "and though I can't disclose identities until it's all in the bag, I can report that not a single company has turned me down."

Miles, founded 70 years ago by the Christian Methodist Church, the black branch of the Methodist faith, is a coeducational, liberal arts institution on a 30-acre campus set in the midst of a deteriorating black section of southwestern Birmingham.

Its 1,250 students—only a few are white—are crowded into 18 dormitories and study halls, many of them in urgent need of modernization. There are high schools in the city with better recreational and educational facilities.

The Birmingham Southern campus that Miles plans to move to contains 170 acres. It has modern facilities for 1,500 students, including large athletic fields, a theater and numerous faculty dwellings.

PEOPLE: *Californian Selected Miss U.S.A. of 1975*

Miss California, Summer Bartholomew, 23, was chosen Miss U.S.A. of 1975 Saturday night at Niagara Falls, N.Y. Miss Bartholomew, who will represent the United States at the Miss Universe contest this summer, is a student at Merced Junior College in her home state. She said she was pursuing a career in broadcasting. The first runner-up was Miss Alabama, Pamela Flowers. The other runners-up, in order, were Miss North Carolina, Constance Dorn. Miss Florida, Mary Humes: Miss Texas, Aundie Evers. They were chosen from 12 semi-finalists who were selected earlier in the evening in the pageant at the Niagara Falls International Convention Center. Miss Bartholomew said her unusual first name comes from a character in the Steve Canyon comic strip. She is 5 feet 8 inches tall, has long brown hair and brown eyes. All five finalists were asked where they would like to live for a year and what they would like to do there. Miss Bartholomew said England, "because I would like to continue my broadcasting career." She will represent the United States in the 1975 Miss Universe pageant to be held July 19 in El Salvador.

Summer Bartholomew

* * *

In Las Vegas, Brian (Sailor) Roberts raked in all the chips from the table Saturday evening—$210,000—after winning the "world series of poker." Roberts, Bob Hooks and Crandall Addington—all Texans—were the survivors from a field of 21 gamblers who had put up $10,000 each to sit down in a winner-take-all game on Tuesday night. On Saturday, they sat down in the smoke-filled Horseshoe Club at 4 p.m. and by 6:20 Addington folded. On what turned out to be the last deal of the seven-card-stud game, Roberts's two down cards were a pair of jacks; Hooks had a jack and nine of clubs. Then the seven of hearts came up and then the six of clubs. At that point, both players went in with all their remaining money—Roberts with $150,500 worth of chips and Hooks with $59,500. The next cards were the two of clubs and then the nine of spades, giving Hook a pair of nines and going for a flush. The last card up, the 10 of hearts, gave Roberts the winning hand with a pair of jacks. Roberts, Hooks and Addington had become the finalists when Aubrey Day of Tuscaloosa, Ala., dropped out early Saturday, losing $62,000 in nine hours.

* * *

Rock star Mick Jagger was described as feeling rocky Sunday after having had 20 stitches taken in his right hand and wrist. The Rolling Stone told newsmen in Southampton, N.Y., where he was treated in the emergency room of a hospital Saturday night, "It's a bit messy, but I won't need a cast or anything." Jagger had been dining at a restaurant in Montauk, "I was leaving the restaurant," he said, "I had my left hand on the door handle and my right hand on the window for support. The window just gave way." His publicity representative, Jane Rose, said he got a good night's sleep but was still feeling the effects of the accident.

* * *

In Minneapolis, William Super, a 76-year-old pensioner, manages to set aside enough money to decorate Lenin's tomb in Moscow's Red Square every year. Super began sending money to buy wreaths for the Lenin mausoleum in 1961 and says he'll keep it up until he dies. "I didn't start doing it because I wasn't patiotic," he said. "I did it because I wanted to do something to help peace . . . I'll do that until the end of my life, as far as that goes." The annual cash donations—he declined to say how much—are usually sent around Lenin's birthday, April 22. [illegible] have made Super a minor celebrity in the Soviet Union. Despite on the wreaths as "an American worker." Super [illegible] recently featured in a brief article in the May issue of Life magazine. Super says he has been an admirer of Lenin since a union leader in Seattle told him about the architect of Russian Communism at the time of the Russian Revolution. "Lenin was a great, educated man," Super said. "Lenin, I think, had great feelings for his people." Super has a sixth-grade education and has worked at a variety of jobs. He has never had much money and said he didn't marry because he couldn't afford it.

* * *

Nineteen years after he won [illegible] "Robert Rich" has picked up his Oscar for writing the best motion picture script of 1956. Rich is one of the names that screenwriter Dalton Trumbo, 69, used while he was blacklisted for refusing to cooperate with congressional Communist-hunters. Trumbo served 10 months in prison for contempt of Congress. Profits from the 1956 film, "The Brave One," Frank and Morris Brandon recently decided it was time to claim the Oscar he claimed. They notified the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences that the movie had been written by Trumbo under a pseudonym because of "the political climate of the time." Academy president Walter Mirisch delivered the Oscar to Trumbo in his California home last week.

* * *

HOSPITALIZED: Choreographer Agnes De Mille in New York. She apparently had a stroke while preparing "Conversation About the Dance," to be presented at Hunter College. Her condition is reported fair. GIVEN: A special George Polk Memorial award to Sydney Schanberg, a New York Times correspondent who remained in Cambodia after the fall of Phnom Penh. It is the first time since 1949 that a newsman's name was added to the group of Polk winners after the list had been announced and the first time anyone received the award for an achievement without a current year.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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